INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 198--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 21 1929 ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI DECLINES CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

"Unable to Accept the Honour"

"OUT OF TUNE WITH MANY CONGRESSMEN"

Recommends Jawaharlal to Chair

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The Reception Committee of the 44th Session of the National Congress has received the following telegram from Mahatmaji in reply to the one sent by the Committee intimating him about his election as President of the Lahore Congress:—

"Whilst thanking you, I am unable to accept the honour. I consider myself unfit. Apart from want of energy, it is well understood that I am out of tune with many things done by the Congressmen. My occupancy of the chair can only embarrass every body including myself. Pray elect Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."—Free Press.

INDUS FLOODS ABATING

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Latest reports show that the Indus went on rising at Attock in the early hours of this morning and got within three and a quarter feet of the record of 1882. The river then began to fall by six this morning, and had fallen six feet. The rate of fall subsequently slowed down presumably owing to the water which had backed up the Kabul river flowing into the Indus. The gauge at Kalabagh at four this morning showed that the river had risen to eighteen feet, the discharge being 426,700 cusacs. The flood at the beginning of this month at Kalabagh was seven lakhs cusacs. Evacuation arrangements at Mianwali were practically complete last night. The Indus is still falling.—A. P.

HYDERABAD ALARMED.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 19.

Alarming reports regarding rise of the Indus are causing some consternation, but authorities are taking due precautions.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION TO TOUR INDIA THIS WINTER

Terms of Reference Published

EXHAUSTIVE INQUIRY INTO LABOUR CONDITIONS PROMISED

The Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in India has decided to publish the enclosed paper setting out the terms of reference to the Commission and a Schedule of the subjects falling within them which appear likely to engage the Commissioners' attention in the course of their enquiry.

Any persons or Organisations interested in the objects of the enquiry are invited to submit, for the information of the Commission, any written statement of their views which is likely to be of value to the Commissioners.

The attached Schedure of subjects is not intended to be exhaustive, and the Commission will welcome evidence on any matter falling within the scope of their inquiry, whether included in the Schedule or not. They also consider it unlikely that witnesses will feel called upon to deal with all the headings of the Schedule, and it is suggested that intending witnesses should select those in the subject-matter of which their experience mainly lies. They would be glad if in dealing with subjects mentioned in the Schedule witnesses would number the various parts of their replies to correspond with the headings numbered in Arabic numerals in the Schedule (Nos. 1-146).

The Commission attach great importance to detailed evidence based on personal experience of particular industries, localities or establishments, and they trust that no possible witness will be deterred from proffering such evidence by its comparatively narrow field. Where information of a definitely statistical nature can be given this will naturally be of the greatest value to the Commission.

In the case of witnesses giving evidence on behalf of industrial institutions it will be of assistance if they will state in their evidence the nature of the firm's business, its output, period for which it has been operating, and particulars of number and grading of its employees, male, female and juvenile.

The Commission will find it of assistance if any memorandum of evidence which witnesses may be willing to put forward may be sent as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the 25th September, 1929, to the

Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, Camp India.

The Commission will of necessity have to limit the volume of oral evidence taken by them, but they would be obliged if witnesses could state whether they wish to give evidence in person before them and, if so, at what place it would be most convenient for such witnesses to appear. The Commission expect to visit all the leading industrial centres and probably all the provincial capitals in the course of the cold weather of 1929-30.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and

(Continued on page 7).

LAHORE CONGRESS

Use of Dane Park Offered

MINTO PARK REFUSED

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

It is understood that Government have offered the Congress for its forthcoming session here the use of the Dane Park which runs along the left-hand side of the main road on the City side of the Ravi Bridge. The Park is over a mile away from the City and before the Congressnagar could be erected there, several trees would have to be cut.

The use of the Minto Park was originally asked for but Government having refused to allow the use of that Park a deputation waited on the Deputy Commissioner and Government later made the offer of the Dane Park—A. P.

PUNJAB POLICE BAN

JOURNALISTS' PROTEST

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India condemns very strongly the restrictions placed by the authorities in Punjab against the Representatives of the Press reporting the proceedings of the trial as humiliating and unwarranted interference with the rights of the Press.—A. P.

GANDHIJI TO ATTEND PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Dr. Mahomed Alam has been elected President of the Political Conference to be held on the 17th and 18th September. Mr. Gandhi is expected to attend the conference.

Mr. Girdharilal of Amritsar has received a wire from Mr. Gandhi saying that his health is better and that he (Mr. Gandhi) has not changed his views regarding acceptance of Congress presidentship.

Mr. Gandhi declines Congress presidentship.

Mr. Gandhi has also wired to the Reception Committee regretting his inability to accept the Congress Presidentship and suggesting the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his stead.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a private message says that his wife has successfully undergone operation for appendicitis.

Police Raid "Milap" Office

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The Police searched the office of the vernacular daily "Milap" and the residence of its Editor Mr. Khushalchand Khursand for three hours, it is stated, in connection with the book "Bharat Meh Angrezi Raj." But no book was found.—A. P.

CROSSING CHANNEL IN OUTBOARD MOTORBOAT

LADY BEATS KAYE DON'S RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, in an outboard motorboat, crossed over to Calais from Dover and back in 79 minutes 24 seconds, thus beating Kaye Don's record.—Reuter.

"YOUNG SWITZERLAND"

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Until one this afternoon, Greenwich mean time, no report has been received of "Young Switzerland," monoplane piloted by Kaeser. It was last reported as passing over the Azores last evening.—Reuter.

"Red" Propaganda in India

FOREIGNER ORDERED TO QUIT COLOMBO

Colombo, August 20.—The Police authorities are leaving no stone unturned to prevent Communist interests making Colombo the base for the dissemination of "Red" propaganda among the Indian masses. Recently a foreigner, Zebrowski, who it is alleged, had been sending Communist literature from Colombo for nearly two years, was ordered out of the country.—A. P.

TRAGEDY OF MALARIA IN BENGAL

QUEEN EXPRESSES GREAT CONCERN

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Queen visited the Ross Institute and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases at Putney. Her Majesty was specially interested in the work in connection with malaria, and expressed her great concern at the tragedy of Malaria in Bengal.—Reuter.

BRITISH SCHNEIDER TROPHY SEAPLANE

SPEED OF 360 MILES PER HOUR

LONDON, Aug. 20.

According to newspapers, a speed of 340 miles per hour is believed to have been attained by the Supermarine Rolls Royce British Schneider trophy seaplane flown by the Flying Officer Waghorn yesterday at Calshot.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The fifth test match between England and South Africa was continued to-day in fine weather on a good wicket before 3,000 spectators at the Oval. South Africa declared their first innings at 492 for eight wickets, Cameron contributing 62, and Morkel 81, while McMillan was not out with 50. Lunch interval was then taken.—

In South Africa's first innings, Clark took three wickets for 79 runs and Geary, three for 121.—Reuter.

Teheran.—Mr. Foroughi, Persian Ambassador in Turkey and first delegate to the League of Nations, left for Geneva on Monday.—Reuter.

The eighth annual gathering of the Amraoti Government Mahomedan High School Old Boys' Association will be held on the 7th and 8th September in the School premises.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Hague.—The latest dramatic turn is that Dr. Stresemann has sent a note requesting the five "Big Powers" to expedite the work of the Conference. In view of the near approach of September 1, Dr. Stresemann is doubtless anxious to ascertain under which plan, the Dawes or Owen Young, Germany should pay reparations after 1st September also what will happen about evacuation.

"We had a nice cup of tea. No lightning, no thunder, no earthquake and conference continues," said M. Briand smilingly after two and a half hour talk with Mr. Snowden. It is understood that financial problems were thoroughly thrashed out.—Reuter.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Fifth Test Match between England and South Africa resulted in a draw. England in their second innings made 264 for one wicket, Sutcliffe and Hammond scoring 109 and 101 respectively.—Reuter.

PANIC IN BERLIN

Oldest German Insurance Firm Ceases Payment

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Berlin.—The old established "General Insurance Company of Frankfort," one of the two leading insurance companies, has ceased payment, alleged by as result of speculative transactions in which its total capital of 25 million marks has been lost and many million marks of liabilities incurred.

One of its subsidiaries, the Sudwest Deutsche Bank of Frankfort, has closed its doors.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to Alliance Trust and other leading insurance companies and Berlin banks taking over "General's" life insurance business with view to averting panic.—Reuter.

GEN. DAWES LEAVES LOSSIEMOUTH

HIGHLY IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM WASHINGTON?

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Gen. Dawes has left Lossiemouth. He is now visiting an American neighbour and will attend the conferment of the Freedom of Elgin on Premier MacDonald on 23rd August at which he and the Prime Minister will speak.

"CONFIDENTIAL TALKS."

"The whole essence of conversations is that they should be confidential," Reuter was informed at Premier MacDonald's residence at Lossiemouth upon inquiry regarding the progress of the Prime Minister's conversations with Gen. Dawes. It is indicated that a highly important communication has been received from Washinggton and Premier MacDonald and Gen. Dawes talked for two hours.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON CESS ACT TO BE AMENDED

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Government of India will introduce a bill in September Session of the Assembly to amend the Indian Cotton Cess Act to substitute Vice Chairman of Imperial Research Council for Agricultural Adviser and adding Agricultural Expert to the Council as ex-officio member of the Cotton Committee.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

It is understood that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will shortly constitute a Sugar Committee to report on the development of sugar industry in India. This is in pursuance of the Linlithgow Report that conditions of principal crops in India should be examined with a view to the betterment of cultivation and the increase of output. Personnel of the Committee will include agricultural Experts, representatives of Commerce and the sugar industry and those possessing experience of working of sugar factories.—A. P.

S. S. "KASAMA" ON FIRE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Gibraltar.—The British steamer "Kasama", which left Calcutta for Boston, has arrived here with its cargo in number two lower hold on fire. Steam is being injected to extinguish it.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND FURTHER DOLE OF "REFORMS"

Peep Into Irwin-Benn Conversations

RALLYING THE "MODERATES"

Give Another "Chance" to Nationalist India to Refuse Co-operation

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Considerable speculation continues in regard to outcome of conversations between Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

According to reliable reports Lord Irwin has been advocating progressive policy but the methods which have commended themselves to Lord Irwin are not acceptable to Labour Government. Difficulty arises, it is said, not so much in regard to substance as in regard to procedure.

RALLY THE "MODERATES".

Lord Irwin it is believed is in favour of definite policy of rallying of the "Moderates" by which he is said to indicate all political parties which are outside the Congress. One solution which had found favour with Lord Irwin was, it is said, to extend the life of the legislatures till the winter of 1930 and to expedite the enactment of the revised Government of India Act so that new elections may be held on the issue of the Revised Constitution.

LABOUR GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

Such a course of action would have definitely alienated the Congressmen. In this connection reliable reports are that there is considerable appreciation in Labour circles of force of Pandit Motilal Nehru's criticism of the extension of the life of the Legislature. Whatever be the view which prevails in regard to the extension of the life of the legislature the Labour Government, it is believed, is definitely opposed to the extension of the life of the legislature beyond next April.

As far as can be ascertained Labour's attitude is that with recognition of Indian legislature as Indian Parliament representative of people of India it would be highly undemocratic to invite existing legislature which has outlived the period of the mandate given to it by the electors to scrutinise the "Reform" proposals.

Labour, it has been pointed out, is prepared to stand by the Simon Commission because of its commitments. But Labour, it has been reiterated, is not prepared to impair the usefulness of any "Reformed" constitution by setting to work by flouting the wishes of the largest political party in the country for right of general election so that the newly elected legislature may speak with a mandate of the electors on the question of the reforms.

ANOTHER "CHANCE" TO NOTIONALIST INDIA.

Thus Labour's intentions are to dissolve legislatures soon after the budget sessions and to hold general elections and to invite newly elected legislature to appoint a delegation which will have an authority to confer with Joint Parliamentary Committee next autumn. Labour, it is said, is prepared to face another refusal on the part of the Nationalist parties to co-operate in the labours of the Joint Parliamentary Committee but it is not prepared to place itself in the wrong by extending the life of the legislatures until such time as the next contitution is brought into force. No constitution, it has been pointed out by Labour, can work until and unless Nationalist India is willing to work it. And although Congress may be on the warpath it is entitled to the right of general elections to the legislatures so that it may, if it so chooses, utilise the machinery of the elections to mobilise National opinion in favour of any policy which it adopts.

Such policy may be one of co-operation or one of non-co-operation but Labour has no right to anticipate opposition and to deny electorates their right to re-declare their mandate.

It is believed that in meanwhile early opportunity will be taken before December to make announcement which would assure Indian people of the genuine intentions of British Parliament in taking definite and decisive step towards the goal of full responsible Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

HUNGER STRIKERS KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS

Condition of Lahore Prisoners Getting Worse

LAHORE, Aug. 20.

Information to hand till this evening about hunger-strikers indicates that condition of Jatindranathdas remains unchanged. He is still refusing any medicine.

The condition of Shiv Verma is getting worse and is very critical. He took some medicine but is refusing any nourishment though requested by Raizada Hansraj, M.L.A. who saw them yesterday.

KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS.

The condition of others remains unchanged. One of the hunger-strikers though very weak and confined to bed is reported to have been transferred to solitary cell.

Bijoykumar Sinha who was transferred to Borstal Jail is on hunger-strike and his condition is getting worse. He is reported to be kept in solitary cell.

The condition of B. K. Dutt is said to be not at all good. He could not be forcibly fed to-day as he had fever. He is in hospital.

Sirdar Bhagat Singh is in solitary cell and is very weak. The condition Sardar Sohan Singh in Central Jail is reported to be alarming and though he is weak and an old man he is reported to be putting stubborn resistance to forcible feeding.

Barindranath Bannerji of Dakshineswar Bomb case is said to have been reduced considerably. It is said that he gets fever and is kept in cell.—Free Press.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19.

S.S. Massilia, Hamley, Liverpool.
S.S. Gogra, Henderson, Moulmein.
S.S. Jalapalaka, Courtney, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20.

S.S. City of Khartoum, Jeckson, Calcutta.
S.S. Essex Envoy, Churchill, Marmagao.
S.S. Jalapalaka, Courtney, Karachi.

LOADING.

Aug. 19.

Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Derbyshire for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Khis for Karachi.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Karachi
Steamer Munolera for London.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Calcutta

S.S. Massilia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gorgra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gogra arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalapalaka arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Khartoum:—The T F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Khartoum, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Essex Envoy:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Essex Envoy will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagao, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

S.S. Razmak for London:—6 bales cow hides R Meherally and Sons; 50 bales cow hides A H L Charia; 2 bales animal skins F Nizam and Co.; 9 bales animal skin M Esmail; 44 bales animal skin L Hassam; 26 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai; 11 bales animal skin M Ladok; 2 cases animal skin M M and Co.; 5 bales cow hides M Nissim; 6 bales woollen carpets Amin Azizullah; 10 bales woollen carpets and 6 bdles cotton durries M M and Co.; 9 cwts brassware Thos Cook and Son; 50 bales hemp Y Dawoodbhoy; 17 bales animal skin I Faizullah; 20 bales animal skins and 20 bales woollen carpets A M Habibullah; 26 bales woollen carpets Iaizullah; 22 bales woollen carpets Mirzaoff; 1 bale piecegoods Cox and Kings; 36 bales goat skin A Abdula and Sons.

For Marseilles:—15 cwts sandalwood J H Shabhai; 57 cks goat skin Briskey and Co.

For Gibraltar:—2 cases brassware K Chelaram.

For New York:—5 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

For Philadelphia:— 2 bales woollen carpets M M and Co.

S.S. Mundra for Hull:—1200 cwts groundnut oil cakes M Mohanlal; 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand.

For Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Clan Macvicar, Agents J Finlay and Co. From Manchester:—412 bales cotton yarn, 290 bales cottons, 310 bales c.p. goods, 7 bales cotton and art. silk fents, 100 bales newspaper, 17 bales cotton banding, 142 bales paper. 2000 bdles hoops, 7 cases soap. 110 drums dyes, 51 drums lubricating oil, 517 cases machinery 62 dases cotton rope, 4020 bags chemical.

From Newport:—140 bdles hoops, 778 bdles tin plates, 6979 bdles G. sheets, 1054 bdles B. sheets, 31 bdles tubes, 19 bdles bolts and nuts, 356 bdles steel sheets, 12 bdles bends, 910 bdles steel bars, 20 cks zinc.

From Glasgow:—300 nos acid jars, 703 cases machinery, 260 cales ale, 337 cases whisky, 375 cases newspaper, 65 cases thread, 400 cases beer, 33 cases paper, 27 bdles steel rivets, 550 bdles cisterns, 282 bdles circles, 52 bdles joists, 182 bdles bars, 636 bdles machinery parts, 89 bdles boiler fitting, 43 bdles channels, 20 cases chemical, 580 cases pipes.

From Liverpool:—21 cases cottons, 246 cases cotton P. goods, 64 cases provision, 55 cases machinery, 22 pkgs. locos, 100 cases tubes, 244 cases auto tubes, 80 bags China-clay, 132 cases paper, 20 cases ochre, 10 cases washers, 17 cases rope (hemp), 12 cases O'stoves, 312 cases sanitary ware, 20 cases auto parts, 20 cases bobbins, 407 cases leagou, 11 nos pulleys, 500 bdles B. sheets, 50 bags tallow, 19 crts tiles, 65 bdles alluminium circles, 4255 pieces tyres, 61 bdles A.C. sheets, 130 cases glycerine, 18 drums paint, 26 drms colour, 118 drums ddyes, 26 drums colour, 118 drums dyes, 46 cases angles, 113 cases hovels, 10 cases sauce, 1590 cases chemical, 86 cases indigo grain, 1572 cases soap, 125 cases springs, 65 bdles steel.

S.S. Jalapalaka. Agents S. S. N. Co. From Calicut:—4031 bags cocoanuts, 80 bags coir rope, 31 jottas coir yarn, 154 bales cotton, 47 bags copra.

From Badagara:— 1787 bags cocoanut, 42 bags copra.

S.S. Naldera. Agents M. M. and Co. From Colombo:—105 H/chests tea, 11 cases rubber.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 31/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404.8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Mancki (Kunda)	0 13 9
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 0
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 3
Textile	0 15 3
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 5 0
8383	9 9 0
3810	10 10 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 3 0
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0
Dhoti Fita Chrima. Yards 5 to 9	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 19.

October	18.63
December	18.86
January	18.94
March	19.09
May	19.26
Middling Spot.	18.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

October	18.57
December	18.83
Middling Spot.	18.68

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 19.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October (New Contract)	18.18
January	18.53
March	18.71
New York, 11.45 a.m.	
October (New Contract)	18.15
January	18.51
March	18.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.10
Scinde, Fine	6.35
Scinde, Superfine	6.60
Bengal, Good	5.85
Bengal Fully Good	6.10
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra, Good	7.00
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30
Oomra Fine	7.60
Broach, Fully Good	8.20
Broach, Fine	8.45
Broach, Superfine	8.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	Opening	Closing
August		9.70
September		9.76
October	9.77	9.77
November		9.72
December		9.74
January	9.73	9.74
February		9.76
March		9.81
April		9.81
May	9.85	9.86
June		9.85
July		9.85
August		9.83
Middling Spot		10.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

October	15.85
November	15.85
January	15.98
March	16.09
May	16.26
July	16.28
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 19.

Copper, Braziers,	£95-1/2
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 guage,	£13-1/2 £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£211-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 19.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£126
Eastern Bank	£6.3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£85.1/8
Conversion Loan	£74-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 n.c. Sterling Loan	£66.1/4
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101.1/8
Victory Bonds	£91-3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

Rozario Santafe? per 63 lb Cargoes, 48/6 August s'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Ruso, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 48/6 August s'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Australian, Parcels, 52/- August s'ment Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 52/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. London, Value.

	Per lb.
Vhhawani	1 0 9
Simplex	1 0 6
	Yards 100
Ohhawani	0 0
Simplex	1 0 6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 19.

T T Berlin on London	20/35-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12/10-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	123.85
T T London on Prague	163.85

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 19.

Demand Bills	484.37

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9/2/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Costorseed, Bombay ton. £18/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £19/17/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £20/15/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta ton. £20/15/0 Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton. £20/2/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Hull Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay £21/10/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Cwt., 35/3 Sept/Dec. delivery, Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 34/6 Jan/April delivery, Paid and Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	15-5/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 19.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.

Sport	24-5/16
Forward	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, oz.	£4/4/11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 19.

Interests, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interests 7 Days' Market Loans	4.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	6-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

You can't get away from this!
INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
No 5209
Year of Issue 1926
This is to Certify that
the 'Passing Show' Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
in evidence of which the Council have affixed the
Seal of the Institute hereon
Issued this Tenth day of December 1926
By order of the Council
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LONDON, W.1.
PURITY
QUALITY
MERIT

* *Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:*

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant: there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

Quality—
Quality—
Quality... *All the time!*

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD

ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

852

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

CRABBIE'S CELEBRATED
GINGER WINE
(BLUE LABEL)
THE MOST POPULAR DRINK THROUGHOUT INDIA
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CLUBS AND STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & Co LTD LEITH, SCOTLAND

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATE, ASSISTANT TEACHER to join immediately, Gujarati preferred, Law students need not apply. Apply with testimonials, PRINCIPAL, KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.
A R1828

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED.

MALABATI TEA CO. LD., wants PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS in each province and Native States of India, to organise the sale of "Malabati Tea" (leaf) by appointing some supervisors under them. The candidate will be paid Rs. 200|- and Rs. 60|- as T. A. per month; but he must be a registered share holder of the company by investing Rs. ... in the preference shares. The said amount is to be paid as soon as selected.
Apply to:—
INDIAN PLANTERS' UNION,
Mercantile Buildings, CALCUTTA.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For Cinema Film Co., or Factory, SPACIOUS BUILDINGS with Fine Compound at Chinchpokli Parel Road. Apply SUPERINTENDENT Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chowpaty Road.
C R1829

TO BE LET—ROOMS BLOCKS, SHOPS, at Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. And a Bunglow at 148, Walkeshwar Road, both with Electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply K. T. ROWJEE, 183, Hornby Road or The MANAGER at the Building.
C R1819

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUCTION SALE—"Without any Reserve" of the Jivraj Baloo Mills will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on Wednesday the 21st August 1929 at 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) through Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.
T 32701.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED all to learn PITMAN'S PHONETIC SHORTHAND within one month. Also guaranteed tuition in Touch Typewriting. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Thos: Cook & Son, Fort. Join to-day. Enrolment Daily. Established 1914.
M

JOIN UP AND DO YOUR BIT:—The National Gregg Association is an organisation formed to advance the mutual interests of writers of Gregg Shorthand. Write for full particulars to SECRETARY-TREASURER, Richey Road, Opp. Vakil Bros., Ahmedabad, The National Gregg Association.
M 32708

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M — W. B.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GENERAL IRON FOUNDRY AND WORKSHOPS.

THE following machineries and tools only are to be sold:—

(1) One Verticle Crude Oil Engine of 22 H.-P. complete with Oil Tank, Pulleys, Centrifugal Belt driven 2in. suction and delivery pump, 2 water tanks, etc.; (2) 1 Lathe of 10 feet, 2 Lathes 10 feet, 1 Lathe 8 feet, 1 Lathe 6 feet; (3) 3 Belt-driven Vertical Piller Drilling machines; (4) 1 Shaping machine 14 inches stroke; (5) 1 Plaining machine 9-1|2 feet table; (6) 1 Power-thread and Pipe-cutting machine; (7) 1 Milling machine; (8) 1 Belt-driven double Grinder; (9) 2 Belt-driven Blowers; (10) 1 Travelling Crane with Girders and Rails; (11) 2 Iron Cupolas; (12) various Types of complete Molding Boxes of cast iron; (13) Shaftings; (14) Pullies; (15) Lot of Scrap and Pig Iron; (16) Sundry materials.

For further particulars apply to:

SETH BADICHAND VARADHBHAN,
Chandnichowk, Ratlam, C. I.
32697

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. The applicant must have passed a course in machine construction and design and have works and drawing office experience. A man with knowledge of Agricultural Implements will be preferred.

Pay Rs. 180-12-300 plus special pay of Rs. 50|- p.m. The post is temporary for a period of 5 years in the first instance, and the selected candidate will be on probation for a period of one year. Applications together with copies of testimonials and stating age should be sent to the AGRICULTLURAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT PUNJAB, Lyallpur, not later than 5th September, 1929.
32720

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1929.

CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 176-222; 263-444; 464-1141; 1238-1932 and 1456-1485 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall, at 4-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned them. Candidates Nos. 1-175; 223-262; 445-463; 1142-1237; 1393-1455; 1486-1494 and all the lady candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building at 4-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library not later than 5-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 p.m. Admission cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 16th August, 1929.
32712

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE only WASHED & SCREENED SAND available in Bombay is DREDGED in deep running water in the Ulhassa River at Mumbra. This sand is free from SHELL, SALINE, SALTS and other ORGANIC IMPURITIES.
Sample from:
THE SAND & BRICK WORKS, MUMBRA.
R 1832

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND on the Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay's new thoroughfare in the heart of its most important office and business quarter, are available for building leases for 999 years with option to purchase the ground rent on attractive terms in lump or by instalments at any time within ten years. Building period of two years with rebate of 100 per cent. of rent in the first year and 50 per cent. in the second year. Basements allowed if water-tight. Sub-division of existing plots to about 250 sq. yards will be considered wherever possible.

Brokerage of 1-1/2 per cent. on the capital value will be given to Architects, Engineers and recognised Land brokers.

For further terms and conditions and plans of site, apply to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
32393

SCHEDULE "A"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RULE 8

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, sub-section (1), clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I Dr. ERUCHSHA J. HAKIM propose erecting a CINEMA at FALKLAND ROAD on the ground belonging to me admeasuring about 5076 sq. ft. and assessed under Municipal C. Ward No. 37|386 Falkland Road Street No. 194-8 Khetwadi Back Road and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 13969 and 5531.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 31st day of August 1929 that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 17th August 1929.
ERUCHSHA JAMSHEDJI HAKIM.
1827

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

(No. 8171|151).

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 20th September 1929 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"25. No bullock cart will be permitted between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. to be on or to cross the following roads:—

Esplanade Road,
Hornby Road (South of Victoria Terminus),
1st Marine Lines Cross Lane,
Queen's Road (South of Princess Street),
Wodehouse Road,
Waudby Road,
Medows Street,
Marzban Road."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1929.
32725

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHANA STREET (KAVAKHANA LANE) FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2272 of 1926 (Oosman Abdul Karim and another vs. Oomer Abdul Karim and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 5th October 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Chana Street, (Kavakhana Lane) Fort, admeasuring about 103 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 670, New No. 147, New Survey No. 8609, Cadastral Survey No. 1264 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2544, Street Nos. 20, etc. and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Sirchand Curamchand, on the North by the property of Lalji Morarji and on the South by Chana Street.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 182.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:

Bolts and Nuts, Machinery, Dry Colour, Iron bars. Spectacle frames, Stationery, Cotton Embroidery, Stained Glass, Iron nails, Hardware, Tobacco, Brandy, etc., Ironware, Cycle fittings, Whittings Planks, logs, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Next Saturday Next Week
DON'T MISS
ROD LA ROCQUE
And
MILDRED HARRIS
In
The Cruise of the Jasper B.

Owing to Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Continues for one week more
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS' Grand Production
"PUNYA-PRABHAV"
Featuring Mr. KHALIL and Miss JAMNA.
Daily (4) Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING!! NEXT WEEK!! Imperial Film's Production JEWEL OF RAJPUTANA.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KRISHNA FILM CO.'S Well-Known Production
THE VILE WOMAN
Written by Mr. SATYENDRA MEHTA.
Directed by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD.
Photographed by Mr. CHATURBHAI PATEL.
Featuring:—
Miss RAMPYARI, Miss Gulab, Mr. Nandram and other Notable Cast.
Most sensational story depicting the Black deedse of the Queen and the Lieutenant of the State. Terrible bloodshed and fights. See the Brave deeds of the faithful servants. Attraction and Excitement from start to finish.
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at 3-30 p.m.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Next week:—
RUKSHAMINI HARAN.
Coming Shortly:—
"REVOLUTION."

The Hindustan Cinema Film Company's
Brand New MYTHOLOGICAL FILM
"DAKSHA YADNA"
Will be screened from
Saturday, the 17th August, 1929, & throughout the week
At The
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
Do not miss to see the Film on the screen.
Apply for booking to:—
The Hindustan Cinema Film Company,
144½A, Girgaon Back Road,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 p. m.
SEE AND HEAR
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
SCREEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC Entertainment SYNCHRONIZED With MARVELLOUS MOVIETONE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
SIGNOR RICARDO
THE FAMOUS OPERATIC BARITONE
In conjunction with
ELINOR GLYN'S
Greatest Love Romance
THE ONLY THING
FEATURING.
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
And
CONRAD NAGEL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
ROSE MARIE
The fascinating Musical Comedy
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.

In
THE MAGICIAN
FREE LIST IS SUSPENDED.

LOOK OUT!
For the Newest
Imperial Production
The JEWEL of RAJPUTANA
Starring
SULOCHANA
Bombay's Screen Idol
Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B. A.
To be released on
NEXT SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA.

HEAVY FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON.
Know it and make your fortune, Most reliable chances given.
One chance Rs. 25|-, 4 chances Rs. 80|-. MONEY REFUNDED IF NO SATISFACTION.
Also your Future.)
(by dreams and horoscopes)
Swapna Parichaya Dreambook 1|-
Annual Life Reading 3|-, General Life Reading Rs. 10|-.
Consult: BRIJNARAIN T. HATHIBHATA, AJMER.
R 1806.

Famous Rajya Astrologer.
Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for stay upto 20th August. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.
(Advt.)

eware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of insanity
Apply to —
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS, Princess Street, Bombay 2

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co., 104, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
24 Aug	Rasmak ..	All	10,602
31 ..	Malwa ..	vessels	11,000
7 Sept	Rawalpin ..		16,619
14 ..	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ..	Rajputana ..	with	16,618
28 ..	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ..	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ..	Kanpura ..	sail	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ..	Maloja ..		20,837
16 ..	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
23 ..	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ..	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..	from	16,088
14 ..	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ..	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16 314
28 ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..	without	16,572
11 ..	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ..	Rajputana x ..		16,568
25 ..	Ranchi ..	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ..	Morea ..		10,954
15 ..	Mantua* ..	most	10,946
22 ..	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ..	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 ..	Razmak @ ..		10,602
22 ..	Kanpura ..	Aden	16,601
29 ..	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ..	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra) ..		10,946
19 ..	Razmak ..		10,602
25 ..	Malwa @ ..		11 000
26 ..	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £76
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

S.S. Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1929		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ..	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£103
	C £58	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about		
26th Aug	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
30th ..	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
15th ..	Alipore x ..	Straits China and Japan.
27th ..	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ..	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ..	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ..	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21 Aug.
xNageto Maru ..	5001	20 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	@18 Sept
xTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	22 Aug.	9 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	5 Sept.	22 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 ,,	6 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 ,,	25 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fare. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22897.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 10 A.M.		
21st Aug.	Barpeta ..	Buarch via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd ,,	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
28th Aug.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.

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DEWANS AND PRIME MINISTERS.

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An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India in their capacity as poets, publicists, reformers, and Ministers of the Church in India.

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LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10 per Annum | 1927 ,, 25 per Annum

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IT WILL PAY YOU
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—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, University Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Ulsters v. G. I. P. or Dhunrajgirjis, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 23rd instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS STAFF UNION.

The annual general meeting of members will be held on Thursday (the 22nd instant) at 6-15 p.m., at the Indian Seamen's Union Hall, Carnac Bunder, at the foot of Carnac Bridge.

AN ORATORICAL COMPETITION

There will be an oratorical competition open to the non-graduate students of the Elphinsaone College, Wilson College and St. Xavier's College. It will come off on Sunday, the 25th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the University Convocation Hall. Those intending to participate in the competition should send their entries to Mr. J. N. Jaini, Secretary, Library Society, Elphinstone College, on or before Friday, the 23rd instant. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Mr. K. Natarajan and Mr. S. A. Brelvi will constitute the board of judges. Three prizes ocered by the three well-known citizens of Bombay will be awarded to the three best competitors. The students are at liberty to select any one of the undermentioned subjects for the competition. The subjects are:

(1) Life and Literature.
(2) Is patriotism enough?
(3) The best way to promote inter-communal harmony in India.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO

The gathering at the Social of members and guests on the occasion of the 16th Anniversary of the Instituto Luso Indiano on Saturday last, was fairly good. Better co-operation and support from its members might certainly have improved the attendance, and while many guests were present, it was rather disappointing to notice the majority of members conspicuous by their absence. However, the Social was a very enjoyable one, and a lively band, fine dancing and some comic songs contributed much to the gaiety of the function.

Prof. A. C. Fernandes gave the toast of the Institute. He said that a question which Goans might profitably ask themselves was—"what is going to be the future of the Instituto Luso Indiano?" Forty-six years ago a number of patriotic Goans of all shades and opinion, representing the intelligentsia of the Goan community, had come together and founded that institution. It was the centre of Goan social and intellectual life. It was an Institution reflecting the life and progress of the community, its social activities and its intellectual ambitions. But what was its position to-day? It was almost a dead institution. While other communities were mobilizing all their resources, the Goans were rather behind, speaking collectively, though individually many of its mmbers were doing extremely well. Unless, continued Prof. Fernandes, they woke up to the situation, the Institute would have to close its doors. Concluding, he warmly appealed to everyone to support the Institute, to enrol new members and to take up such work as will make the Instituto Luso Indiano a useful and progressive institution, reviving it to a position of a national sanctuary, which at one time it was, in the days of their fathers.

DON'T FEAR!

SCORPION STINGS.

It removes the venom and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDAS II KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 6 POINTS UP

NEW YORK

JANUARY.

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous Closing Rate	18.94
To-day's Opening Rate	19.15
Difference	+ 21
To-day's Closing Rate	19.00
Difference	+ .06

Absence of rain stimulated further buying with New York Cotton futures opening at rise of 21 points. At this there was increased short covering which resulted in a further rise of 10 points. This level proved to be the highest for the day and the market followed a sagging tendency on increased selling pressure. The market closed at a rise of 6 points.

LIVERPOOL.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Aug. 20

Previous Closing Rate	9.71
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	+ .20
To-day's Closing Rate	10.06
Difference	+ .32

In response to overnight advance at New York, the Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 20 points and ruled firm on short covering and buying. During the last hour prices flaned on better New wYork advices and closed 22 points up. Middling American closed 20 points up to 10.41 and Egyptian advanced 10 points to 16.70.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Moderate rain Eastern belt. Temp. 95 to 100 degrees Western belt.

Between midnight and daybreak scatterel showers North Caronna weather Eastern belt cooler.

Stern and Co. reported Co-operative Societies secured loan from Government 5 to 10 millions dollars. Draught continues.

Gruelling and Co. Advance on Government financing growers. Crop being seriously damaged. Texas.

Reiss Brothers Rapid deterioration owing to draught Texas Beevil activities many sections May work higher temporarily.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Aug. 29.

Silver Ready	24 5 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	24 4 0 Unchanged

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

1st Settlement	55 7 0
2nd Settlement	55 0 0

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool (January) is due to open 11 points lower while Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 342/8/0

DISASTROUS FIRE AT REAY ROAD

—:o:—

GODOWN ABLAZE

DAMAGE OF RS. 4 LAKHS

A disastrous fire broke out in the early hours of Tuesday morning at Reay Road in the godown belonging to the Forbes Press Co., resulting in the damage to the extent of rupees four lacs. Intimation was received at the Sewree Fire Brigade Station that smoke was seen coming from the godown and the message was flashed to Mr. Hamid, the Station Superintendent, over the phone to the different fire brigade stations, and in a few minutes engines from Sewree, Mandvi, Byculla, Colaba and Dadar came to the scene and started a vigorous attack by hoses on the smoke and flames which had enveloped the whole godown. After an hour the fire came under control, and one by one all the engines withdrew except those of Colaba (under the command of Mr. S. M. Ali) and of Sewree (under the control of Mr. Hamid), which kept on the attack of water till afternoon. The godown contained cotton bales, wool, rags, scrappings, oil-waste and loose cotton. About 1400 bales were either completely gutted or damaged by water and smoke. Among those who suffered loss are also the followng: Messrs. K. Masukar and Co. 600 bales; Mr. Mangaldas Mafatia, 116 bales; Mr. Shivji Karsandas, 36 bales; Mr. Khimji Bhagwan, 100 bales; Mr. Ratansey Madhavji, 20 blaes; and Messrs. Sampat Textile Co., 303 bales.

The total loss is estimated at Rs. 4 lacs. A part of the goods was not insured.

DEPRESSION FORMS OFF ORISSA COAST

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

POONA, Aug. 20.

A depression is probably forming off the Orissa Coast. The monsoon is active in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Rajputana, Gujerat and the Bombay Deccan, and along the West Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, East Rajputana Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, West Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, East Central Provinces, the Punjab and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Tavoy six, Mergui and Gwa two, Diamond Island one and a half, Victoria Point, Amherst, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Monywa one, Chaibasa and Bhopal one and a half, Neemuch and Pendra one, Mount Abu five, Ajmere one, Mahabaleshwar four and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in South Burma, increase in Bengal Orissa and the North Madras Coast, and extend in North Deccan, the Central Provinces and the Punjab and along the frontier.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to begin in South West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast within the next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin, about 2,300 miles away, was recorded by Bombay seismographs at 2.28 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th August.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

—:o:—

August 20

Rainfall at—

	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·22"	0·45"	0·51"
Total Since 1st June to date	45·05	61·80	50·11
Total for the cor. period '28	61·79	78 27	60·59
Total for the cor. period '27	53·46	67·04	52·84

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20/8/1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.711 inches .041 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. + .030

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80 5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76 5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees 0.1 below normal. Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.2 degrees 1.4 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 321 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.52 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 45.74 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

Earthquake report. An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,300 miles away was recorded by the seismography at the Colaba Observatory at 2 hrs. 28 min. this morning (I.S.T.).

QUARANTINE INSPECTION AT BUSHIRE

—:o:—

WARNING TO PERSIA-BOUND PASSENGERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A telegram from the British Minister at Teheran states that owing to cholera in Bombay Presidency instructions have been given to Quarantine Authorities in Persia to carry out the usual inspections. This will be done at Bushire. Ships less than 5 days out from Bombay must therefore proceed to Bushire before any other Persian port. Travellers arriving in Persia from India must produce inoculation certificates or be inoculated on landing at a charge of 15 Krans.

BOMBAY'S DUTY TO SAVE SIND

APPEAL OF SINDHI PANCHYAT OF BOMBAY

The Sindhis' Panchat of Bombay has issued an appeal for rendering help at this critical moment in Sind's history:—

Sindh has been very unfortunate in having heavy rains to the extent of 34 inches instead of 5 inches which is alway normal. The damage to crop, cattle, and property has been estimated at a conservative scale to one Crore of rupees (Rs. 10,000,000/). Many villages are still under water and the people have no place to take shelter.

Cholera. The worst is that the Floods have been followed by the outbreak of cholera epidemic. The number of deaths is increasing daily. We are having daily telegrams that the conditions in Sind are getting bad day by day. Many people have left their homes and everything dear to them for big towns. Many small towns are empty. Cholera is spreading rapidly in whole of Sind.

Sind has seldom appealed to the ever known generosity of Bombay. We sincerely appeal to you as we see the miseries our Brothers are suffering on the other side of the Presidency. Sind is a part of Bombay and it is the duty of Bombay to save it. Donations may be sent Messrs. Pohoomull Bros, Jackeria Masjid, Bombay, 3.

DONATIONS.

Contributions to the Sind floods Relief Fund are as under:—

The Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association Rs. 2,301 Messrs. Tarachand Pursram 301, Chandumal Valiram 301, Hiranand Tarachand 301, Wassiamull Assomull and Co. 301, Pohoomull Bros. 301, Rijhumal Bros. 301, Gaganmal Ramchand 301, J. Kimatrai 301, Tolaram Devjiram 301, Jhangaldas Chimandas 301, Dhanji Moolji 301, M. N. Gobhai and Co. 301, Dhanamal Cheliaram 251, Bherumal Choithram 201, Chellaram Gianchand 151, Kishinchand Chellaram 151, Satramdas Kishinchand 151, Chainrai Utumchand 151, Jethmal Dhalamal 151, T. Khaimchand Tejoomal 151, Moordhar Sautdas 151, Sobhraj Reloomal 151, Gianchand Hemamlas Mahaffeomal Co. 151, Ghanshamdas Shamdas and Co. 151, Kapoorchand Moohanjee and Co. 151, Ladha Kalianjee 151, Nihalchand Nagjeebhai Co. 151, Udhavdas Utamchand 101, Lalcannd Ramchand 101, N. Doohalaumal 101, P. D. Shamdasani 101, R. H. Nemoomal 101, M. H. Kavarana 101, Omprakash Durgadas 101, J. Ramkishan Bros. 101, Udharam Chroomal 101.

Including sums under 100 the total now stands at Rs. 11,771-8-0.

PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST UNION OFFICIAL

—:o:—

CROWN APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF BAIL BY HIGH COURT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Justices Cumming and Patterson of the Calcutta High Court refused the application of the Crown against Santiram Mandal asking for his commitment to custody, cancelling his bail, or in the alternative for an expeditious hearing of the appear admitted against his acquittal on perjury charge by the Sessions Judge in connection with the Bamangachi Shooting affair.

It has been urged that Mandal's activities as Assistant Secretary, E. I. Railway Union are likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

Justice Cumming obsersed, "what is wrong in going on a strike," and refused the first prayer, and as for an early hearing of the appeal His Lordship said it was for the office to see whether it could be made ready next week.—Free Press.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

—:o:—

GROSS EARNING FOR JULY LAST

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of July last were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of July 1929 are as follows:—

	For the month of July 1929 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	320254 1 8
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	415443 13 8
The Tata Power Co. Ltd.	414391 7 6

BEAUTIES OF TEACHINGS OF ISLAM

DON'T CALL ANYBODY A KAFIR

SURAT, Aug. 18.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association lectures on "The Holy Prophet" were delivered to-day at Baakza House. The lecturers were Moulvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza and Prof. M. J. Thukkar of the M. T. Arts College. Nawabzada Meer Hafizuddin Khan Presided.

The lecturers laid great stress on the spirit of toleration preached by the Prophet of Islam and supported it by a number of instances from his life. They also dwelt at length on the virtues of purity, simplicity, forgiveness, and Universal Brotherhood preached and practised by the great Messenger of Islam. The Prophet was an ideal man. Islam according to Prof. Thukkar meant resignation to the Will of God.

The Moulvi Saheb explained that every one was Momin who was pure of heart and believed in th eunity of God. In the Holy Quran the people were addressed as 'Oh Momin' and not as Oh Mussalmans. It was therefore incumbent on the followers of Islam not to call anybody a Kafir. He also exhorted the audience to make a comparative study of different religions.

SJT. P. D. TANDON

—:o:—

JOINS SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE SOCIETY

Sjt. Purushottam Das Tandon, Secretary and Chief Manager, Punjab National Bank, retires on 31st August from the Bank with which he was connected for over four years and a half, and joins the Servants of the People Society as a regular member. In January last he was elected president of the Society in place of the late Lala Lajpat Rai who was Founder-President of the Society. At the time of accepting presidentship of the Society he had decided to resign his post in the bank after a few months to be able to devote himself to the work of the Society and other public service. For some time past he had been pressing his resignation from the bank. His resignation has at last been accepted with effect from 1st September. He desires to take up immediately the work of collecting funds for the Lajpat Rai memorial for which an appeal was issued for five lakhs out of which a little less than two lakhs have been subscribed so far. Before beginning work he intends paying a visit to Gandhiji.

"UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION" OF MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS

—:o:—

SUB-COMMITTEE "TO GO INTO THE ROOT OF THE MATTER"

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Corporation Hall on Monday afternoon, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram presiding.

Mr. S. K. Pupala moved that "the Schools Committee do sanction this year an amount of Rs. 250 for the celebration of Ganpati Utsav in some prominent Municipal Marathi schools and that the Secretary be requested to arrange for such celebrations in some schools in consultation with heads of schools."

Mr. Vaid seconded the motion.

Mr. Dalvi raised a point of order and said it was doubtful if the Committee could sanction the amount. Under the rules the Schools Committee could spend for religious instructions, but not for demonstrations held in honour of some particular Hindu god.

Mr. Dimitimkar and Prof Rao spoke in the support of Mr. Dalvi. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Khairaz moved a resolution asking the Secretary and other officers of Urdu schools to report as to why the Urdu schools were in an "unsatisfactory condition" and to suggest the ways and means of improving them.

Dr. Vora moved an amendment that the Sub-Committee be requested to go into the root of the matter and report the same to the Committee. The amendment was passed.

"LAL PALTAN" EDITOR RELEASED

—:o:—

WANT OF EVIDENCE

Mr. Moreshwar Govind Mhatre editor of the "Lal Paltan" was let off by the Police after keeping him up in the lock-up for more than 12 days. He was arrested for issuing a handbill calling for a meeting of the strikers but when he was produced in the Magistrate's Court he was put up on a charge of murder and a remand for a fortnight obtained On Monday he was discharged by the police for want of evidence.

COCOANUT FAIR

—:o:—

A PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE

The Cocoanut Fair on Tuesday drew the usual attraction of the people at the Esplanade Maidan who thronged in thousands to witness the fair. The tradesmen had a busy day till late in the evening and had as usual a fine turnover in these hard times of trade depression. The Chowpaty, Churchgate, Apollo Bunder and the Worli Seaface presented a picturesque spectacle as hundreds of cocoanuts were thrown to pacify the "angry sea" according to the old legend. This is considered an auspicious day as it is understood the fury of the sea subsides and the preparation is made to begin for the coastal traffic.

MILL AREA WEARS GLOOMY APPEARANCE.

The mill area, however, did not present the same lively appearance as it does on Cocoanut Fair Day, and the whole locality owing to prolonged strike presented a gloomy and spectacle. Almost all shops from Dadar to Byculla are now closed down for the past few months and even on this auspicious day they did not open. A number of strikers however went to Chowpaty and the Esplanade Maidan to "enjoy" the fair.

ROSE MARIE AT THE OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

Tuneful songs, gorgeous stage settings, conjuring up visions of the Canadian Rockies are features of the musical comedy—Rose Marie, which was first staged at the Old Drury Lane Theatre and has had as phenomenal a success as "Chin Chin Chow".

A big audience saw and heard the New Banvard Musical Comedy Company in this play on Monday night at the Royal Opera House.

The story tells of a hero (Mr. Alec Kellaway) who is accused of murder and is only being restored to reputation and his beloved Rosie Marie (Miss Thelma Burness) after considerable storm and stress and much impassioned singing. Excellent melodrama, sparkling musical comedy and a touch of grand opera are all woven into this very interesting production whose success necessarily depends on a well drilled chorus. While the general ensemble was good it was hardly on the ambitious scale one would except in a piece of this description.

Mr. Alec Kellaway, a light bantone of good quality, sang with the right sentiment several fine numbers, notably "Rose Marrie", and "Indian Love Call". He acted with grace and contributed in so small measure to the success of the evening. Miss Thelma Burness in the name part seored a great success and showed in several pretty songs that she is the possessor of a pleasing soprano voice, however lacking in volume. She breather the spirit of the great openspaces and made a big appeal as "the child of nature."

In the past made memorable by the inimitable Bellie Merson, Edgar Stanmore as Hard-boiled Herman was a distinct success. Miss Cherry Wilmot acted as a suitable foil to this versatile comedian and the pair rather dominated the fun. Stanmore is endowed with very real gifts of comic expression. Wanda, the Squaw of Black Eagle, was played by Vivienne Towerzy. Hers was an impressive performance and her efforts with a small chorus were indeed commendable. The Totem-Pole Dance was well executed but lacked effect owing to the paucity of the chorus. The rest of Company, each, did his or her best to make the play the success it was. It was an immense improvement on the Company's production Tip-Toes and is sure to attract full houses for the remainder of its showing.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1929.

No Capitulations.

—:o:—

Not content with carrying on a campaign of misrepresentation in India against Indian economic and political aspirations, the British commercial interests in the country seem to have now ventured upon a similar campaign in their own country, where they naturally hope to exploit their countrymen's self-interest and ignorance of Indian conditions. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon have addressed a circular letters to all the members of British Parliament and to numerous public bodies in Great Britain, wherein they demand statutory guarantees against what they call racial discrimination. In effect, however, they demand statutory guarantees of their ancient economic monopolies. More plainly, they demand from India those odious Capitulations the like of which have brought about national revolts in other countries and are steadily disappearing there. The demand is utterly indefensible, however natural on the part of British vested interests, and the arguments on which the demand is based are most fallacious, if not ridiculous.

The Chamber's letter is primarily a campaign against Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, though they would gladly have statutory guarantees against all such Bills in the future as are likely to weaken their grip on Indian trade and commerce. They contend that the Bill is based on "the objectionable principle of racial discrimination" inasmuch as it "is in effect a proposal to take over in five years an industry which has been built up on generations of experience by the greatest sea-faring nation in the world." Notice the way the Chambers pamper British pride to make out the charge, racial discrimination. The Chambers next proceed to call the proposal a "method of confiscation," "wholesale expropriation of established interests" and so on. But there is little or no argument to prove wherein precisely Mr. Haji's Bill is objectionable. The Bill itself is but a mild measure of protection to Indian shipping trade, much milder than a similar measure adopted by Australia, which cannot be accused of any racial prejudice. The Bill only provides that in five years British Indians should have a controlling—not exclusive— interest in the coastal shipping trade, which is but a small part of the total Indian shipping trade. Far from being excluded, the British are allowed to derive the benefit of the Bill by registering companies in India but by allowing an Indian majority on the directorate.

Even complete coastal reservation is universally recognised as the right of a nation. Most countries, including England, have at one stage or another in the growth of their shipping industry, exercised this right to the full. The terms of the British Merchant Shipping Act definitely specify the right of all Dominions and dependencies to reserve their own coastal traffic. Australia has availed itself of the right and there is no reason why India should not. Mr. Haji's Bill does give fair protection to Indian interests as against non-Indian, but it is a travesty of terms to call that protection, strictly limited to coastal shipping, an act of confiscation or racial discrimination. It may be noted in this connection that the Bill is based on the lines suggested by the Mercantile Marine Committee, which was presided over by Sir Earnest J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and which included among others, Sir John Billes, Consulting Naval Architect to the India Office. Men like these are the last to recommend anything like confiscation of British interests or racial discrimination. But, as "Ditcher" observed in the "Capital," "the brutal truth is that on such an issue argument is subordinate to Power". Bankrupt in argument, the Associated Chambers are out to misuse their power in India and England. But Indians shall never accept any Capitulations or bolster up any British monopoly.

Need For Opportune Relief

—:o:—

Misfortunes, says an old adage, never come singly. The population of Sind are unpleasantly reminded of the adage when they see that on top of the very recent calamity of devastating floods, they are in imminent danger of suffering from the mighty outflow of the huge waters of the Shyok Dam. The bursting of the Dam swelled the Indus in its uppermost regions to huge proportions and although the torrent of waters raced down Attock Bridge without damaging it, the flood level rose to 56 feet, the highest recorded since 1882. When the water reach Sind after a couple of days, the inundation of the territory on both banks of the Indus will cover a very wide area, affecting crops, cattle and human life. Forewarned is forearmed, and the officials of the Public Works Department are reported to have been particularly vigilant in warning the riverine population of the impending danger. It is satisfactory to note that "Seva Samitis" are already active in collecting funds for relief. They deserve liberal help from all parts of the Presidency. The Government, well aware of the huge extent of the distress in which the ryots will find themselves, should regard it as their imperative duty to provide relief at this opportune moment. Remission of revenue collections on a large scale will, we hope, be conceded to the ryots as a matter of course, but care must be taken to see that immediate measures are taken in hand to save life and property.

Not A Crime

—:o:—

That the preaching of Communism as a political doctrine, so long as the words and acts of its advocates do not lead to violence, is not a crime, was clearly indicated in an interesting judgment delivered in a recent case before the Supreme Court in South Africa. The Judge-President in acquitting the accused, Mr. Bunting, his wife and a Native interpreter on the appeal preferred by them against conviction by a Lower Court, held that although the accused "had openly preached the doctrines of Communism to the audience, advocated their adoption and asked his hearers, and especially Natives, to join the Communist Party as the best Party to remedy their grievances", they had denied that "the Communist Party was out to create feelings of hostility between black and white." According to the Judge-President, the speeches of the accused "did not exceed the bounds of criticism" and the section under which they were charged "was not meant to apply to persons advocating in good faith the doctrines of a political party to which they happened to belong, unless the doctrines or the words used in advocating them, or the circumstances under which they were uttered and published, must necessarily have the effect of promoting hostility between Natives and Europeans". He, therefore, acquitted all the accused. The judgment is interesting making it clear as it does that the advocacy of Communism is not *per se* a crime.

Remarkable Achievement

—:o:—

The airship "Graf Zeppelin" has succeeded in reaching Tokyo within the remarkably short time of 108 hours. The journey has been without mishap of any kind, although "Graf Zeppelin" had to deviate at one point from its scheduled course owing to heavy storms and was unable to touch Moscow *en route*. It is extremely probable that the airship will succeed in establishing a record for a round the world flight. The fact that dirigibles of the "Graf Zeppelin" type can traverse long distances quickly and safely opens up immense business possibilities. Interest in the success of the flight will be great in America and Europe, in Japan, China and even in Korea, because in this "Egypt of Japan" aviation has progressed so far as to include women amongst its devotees. In India we are still crying out for schools of aviation supported by the State.

In A Fix.

—:o:—

While some Anglo-Indian journals in the North are clamouring for the issue of an Ordinance by the Government of India to deal with "agitators", and urge upon them the imperative necessity of re-introducing the first part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Press Act to check "sedition", it appears that the most probable move in this direction the Government are rumoured to contemplate is to amend the Criminal Procedure Code to the extent of endowing the Court with powers to proceed with a case even if some of the accused are unrepresented by counsel or are unable to participate in the proceedings. The Lahore "Conspiracy" case is said to have determined them "to shorten" legal procedure in this manner. It need hardly be said that legislation of this type will be strongly opposed by popular representatives in the Assembly although the usually docile Council of State may accept it. Evidently a hard-pressed bureaucracy has precious little regard for the fundamental legal rights of the accused.

SOVIET RUSSIA

—:o:—

ITS CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT

(BY PROF. O. U. SCHMIDT.)

(Through U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural relations with foreign countries.)

We know little of our achievements. For this reason M. Gorky insisted on the publication of a special magazine entitled: "Our Achievements." We painfully feel our backwardness and frequently do not notice how quickly we move away from our old uncultured state. In what other country of the world are more books published? We could not guess it. But it is the U. S. S. R. In 1927 we even surpassed Germany (32.649 of our titles against their 31.026) and Great Britain, France and the United States are far behind.

How is this possible? Where are there many readers in our illiterate country?

The answer is—the revolution created a new reader, by a gigantic plough it turned everything upside down. Millions became literate, millions got their eyes open and the whole of the toiling population was roused to political interests. To formerly backward people it gave a book in their native language.

HUNGER FOR KNOWLEDGE.

Many observing foreigners visiting the U. S. S. R. are struck by the hunger for knowledge which is shown by the mass of the population. Having conquered political power the masses want to conquer knowledge, and they will. The enormous demands for such a complex publication as an Encyclopedia are creating surprise among many. There are 80,000 subscribers to the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia" and 60,000 to the small Encyclopedia. And all this during but one year. Such figures are astonishing to those coming from other countries. At the center of the Soviet Book is the State Publishing Concern of the U. S. S. R., whose decennial is celebrated during this year and it is simultaneous to celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet Book, since the majority of books are published by the Gosizdat (State Publishing Concern), the largest publishing enterprise not only in our Union but in the world.

It was organized in the year 1919 at the height of the civil war. Its first task was to carry on an agitational campaign. Its paper supplies were soon exhausted, which was no wonder under the condition of the blockade and the intervention, but the printing was done on inferior grades of paper, sometimes on wrapping paper. The flaming agitational tracks on grey paper are true witnesses of that heroic period and until now make a deep impression also upon foreigners, whom we showed the development of our book at the International Book Exhibit in 1922 in Florence and in 1923 in Cologne.

A GENERAL PLAN.

The first Director of Gosizdat was V. V. Vorovsky, afterwards Soviet Ambassador to Italy, who perished tragically at the hand of Conradi in Switzerland in 1923 during the Lausanne Conference. Vorovsky was simultaneously a great fighter and a profound student of literature. During the agitational period of literature he did not forget the more permanent cultural task and already under his direction Gosizdat became a publishing concern on a universal scale, issuing the classics of Marxism, manuals in arithmetics, researches in chemistry and art literature, and particularly mass literature for workers and peasants. All this variety of literature was united by a general plan.

DIRECT TOUCH WITH CONSUMER.

V. I. Lenin paid great attention to the activities of Gosizdat. He continued to give personal directions to the directors Vorovsky, Meshzheriakov, Skvorzov-Stepanov and to myself, who was in charge of Gosizdst from 1921-1924. Lenin was worried by a possible failure of the commenced entreprise and particularly our difficulties in the art of distribution of books, making them reach the consumer and this he considered was the principal task.

Only gradually under the conditions of the N. E. P. the system of sales was improving and the book was reaching the village where was awaiting an enormous mass of people to be raised to a cultural life and the socialist construction.

From year to year the success of Gosizdat in both quality and quantity was increasing. During 1928 under the direction of Com. Khalatov 5,894 titles were published with a total of 80 million copies and 672 million printed sheets. (A sheet equals 40,000 letters.)

The mass has become a consumer of books, and this is one of the greatest achievements of the revolution and in this is the assurance of its further growth.

THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

—:o:—

INDO-AFRICAN FRIENDLY CONTACT

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)

IV*.

One of the most serious questions to be faced with regard to the Indian population of British Guiana is, whether there is any likelihood in the future of a conflict taking place between the African and Indian population. I have dealt with this in previous articles, but as the point is of momentous importance, I should wish to return to it at the present time.

STRIKING FACT.

As we look at the map of the world to-day it is a striking fact that the only peoples of mankind which are showing no sign of decreasing fertility, are the Eastern races, among whom I include the African. The African really represents a younger race with regard to civilization. Its fertility is probably greater than that of any other people in the world to-day. With regard to intellectual ability it has endless possibilities of expansion, because its brain power has to a great extent remained unused in the centuries of the past. While therefore, at the present time, the intellectual ability is outstanding among Indians, owing to their long inherited civilization, yet it would not be at all surprising if in the future the African people went ahead in this direction also. The immense strides made by Africans, in America, points to this conclusion.

INDO-AFRICAN CONTACT.

Thus, when we take a far-sighted and distant view of things, it is easy to see that Africa and India are likely to draw near to one another in many parts of the world, because they are the two tropically-expanding people.

Hitherto my own experience has been that while there has been a certain amount of aloofness between the two peoples where they meet, there has also been a considerable amount of kindly and humane feeling. There is very little inter-marriage from either side, but there is no objection whatever to proximity at neighbourly relations. I have seen with great satisfaction the friendliness which exists in Bri-

(Continued on Page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 14th and 17th insant.

Notes of the Day

Their Problem.

Presiding at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India at Madras, at which Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was a distinguished guest, Mr. Lescher, a local European industrialist, emphasized that the "tranquil and efficient working of any form of Government" was essential to the planters' welfare. So it is to the welfare of the Indians amongst whom the foreign planter lives and when Mr. Lescher exhorted the members of the Association which is in the happy position of posessing a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,50,000 and has recently opened a "political department" not "to relax their personal interest in politics", he would have done well to add that the interest should be shown in making a genuine effort to co-operate with Indians in their demand for being allowed to be masters in their country. But the attitude Mr. Lescher desires his Association to adopt is purely selfish. He may talk a good deal about "co-operation", but his reference to the necessity of securing a good foothold for Europeans in a Second Chamber, if the Simon "reforms" recommend it for Madras, shows that what the foreign planting interests in South India are principally concerned with is only the safeguarding of their privileged position.

Sensible Proposal.

At the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru proposes to move a resolution for the creation of an "emigration secretariat by the Government in view of the importance of the problem of Indians overseas, both as regards adequate protection of Indian interests and the promotion of schemes of colonisation." This is a sensible proposal and the Government should not have the least hesitation in accepting it. There is no doubt the Assembly will vote for it, as amongst its popular representatives there is a unanimity of feeling that the interests of Indians overseas are at present sadly neglected owing to the absence of proper official machinery in India to safeguard them.

An Urgent Need.

The position of Indians in East Africa, Fiji, in British Guiana and other places where they have emigrated requires to be carefully watched, both in regard to their status and the opportunities for political and economic development available to them, by the Government of India. The establishment of "Agents" for India, as an extension of the principle of having an Indian representative already adopted in the case of South Africa, will help materially in the prompt consideration of Indian problems overseas.

An Enlightened Prince.

The report of the Administration of the Gondal State for the year 1926-27 bears ample testimony to the efficiency and beneficence of the administration. The Ruler of the State, His Highness Maharaja Thakore Saheb Shree Bhagvatsinhjee, is an enlightened Prince, devoted to the welfare of his subjects. Himself a scholar, he is keenly interested in the cause of education and social reform and is reputed to be the first Prince in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. Gondal is one of the lightest taxed States in India, its ruler having abolished customs and octroi duties and some 40 taxes during his regime. "Gondal does not base its hopes of glory," says the report; "on the grand and magnificent palaces and gorgeous robes and jewellery of its royalty. Its ideal is a simply dressed ruler, living in a simple mansion with a proverbially modest civil list, ruling over an independent and well-contented peasantry and people." One is entitled to expect from such a Prince that he will ere long fully share with the people all the responsibilities of administration.

A Thought for the Day.

"The lip service paid to peace is astounding, but among the olive branches the bayonet still gleams."

H. G. WELLS.

MR. PAL AS NO-CHANGER

'COUNCILS CHANGE CONGRESSMEN TO SELF-SEEKERS"

—:o:—

PRESENT POSITION WORSE THAN EVER.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Addressing a public meeting this evening in aid of the Assam Flood Relief Fund Babu Bepin Chandra Pal said that to-day the Government was in a stronger position and people were in a more helpless condition than ever. What with their inter-communal differences and jealousies of leaders, those who were non-co-operating outwardly in the Councils were co-operating privately by seeking little advantages for themselves. Mahatma Gandhi was right when he declared that they should have nothing to do with the Councils. The whole atmosphere was demoralised.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1).

employed, and to make recommendations."

NOTE.—"Industrial undertaking" for the purpose of the Commission is interpreted as in Article I of the Washington Hours Convention, which is as follows:

"For the purpose of this Convention, the term 'industrial undertaking' includes particularly:—

"(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

"(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

"(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

"(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand."

The competent authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR IN INDIA.

List of Subjects.

I. RECRUITMENT.

(1) Origin of Labour.
(i) Extent of migration.
(ii) Causes of particular streams of migration.
(iii) Changes in recent years.
(2) Contact with villages.
(i) Extent and frequency of return.
(ii) Extent of permanent labour force.
(3) Methods of recruitment.
(i) Existing methods.
(ii) Possible improvement.
(iii) Public employment agencies.
(a) Desirability of establishing.
(b) Possibility of practical schemes.
(4) Extent and effects of disturbance of family life.
(5) Recruitment of seamen.
(i) Existing practice.
(ii) Effect of changes introduced in Calcutta.
(iii) Suggestions for improvement.
(6) Recruitment for Assam.
(i) Need of retention of control.
(ii) Administration of present system.
(iii) Composition and working of Assam Labour Board.
(iv) Defects of existing Act and system.
(v) Possible substitutes.
(7) Unemployment.
(i) Extent and character.
(ii) Extent to which caused by—
(a) Retrenchment or dismissals.
(b) Voluntary retirement.
(c) Other causes.
(iii) Possible methods of alleviating and remedying distress.
(iv) Unemployment Insurance.
(v) Application of International Conventions relating to unemployment.
(8) Labour "turnover".*
(i) Average duration of employment.
(ii) Extent of casual employment.
(iii) Absenteeism.
(a) Extent, character and causes,
(b) Seasonal or otherwise.
(c) Time and wages lost.
(9) Apprentices Act, 1850.
Value of.

II. STAFF ORGANISATION.

(10) Details of organisation, administrative and departmental.
(11) Selection of managing staff.
(12) Recruitment and training of supervising staff, superior and subordinate
(i) Methods in force.
(ii) Facilities for training and promotion of workmen.
(13) Relations between staff and rank and file.
(i) Relations generally.
(ii) Value and defects of system of employing jobbers.
(iii) Works Committees: their constitution, extent and achievements.
(iv) Works Councils and Industrial Councils.

*This word should be read as indicating generally the changes in composition of the labour staff of an undertaking.

(14) Timekeeping, piecework, contract and attendance registers.
(i) How and by whom kept and checked.
(ii) How and by whom wages actually paid to workers.
(15) Contractors as intermediaries.
(i) Extent and character of work given on contract.
(ii) Extent of sub-contracting.
(iii) Control exercised over working conditions.
(iv) Effects.

III. HOUSING.

(16) Extent to which housing is provided.
(i) By employers.
(ii) By Government or other public agency.
(iii) By private landlords.
(iv) By workers themselves.
(17) Facilities for acquisition of land for workers' houses.
(18) Nature of accommodation provided in each class.
(i) In relation to workers' demands.
(ii) In relation to best type from health point of view.
(iii) Provision made for lighting, conservancy and water supply.
(19) Utilization by workers of accommodation available.
(20) Rent rates in various classes.
(21) Special problems arising in connection with various classes of housing. e.g. Subletting; Occupation of employers' houses by tenants in other employ; Eviction.
(22) Moral effect on worker of industrial housing conditions. Improvements tried and suggested.

IV. HEALTH.

(23) General health conditions of workers.
(i) Figures of mortality.
(ii) Birth rate and infant mortality.
Methods of registration.
(iii) Working conditions—
(a) at work places:
(a) at home.
(iv) Dietary
(v) Physique.
(vi) Effects of disturbance of sex ratio in industrial cities.
(vii) Relation between housing and mortality.
(24) Extent of medical facilities provided.
(i) By employers.
(ii) By Government.
(iii) By other agencies.
(iv) Provision for women doctors, trained midwives or dais.
(25) Extent to which medical facilities are utilised.
(i) Generally.
(ii) By women.
(26) Sanitary arrangements, (a) at work places, (b) at home.
(i) Latrines.
(ii) Drinking water.
(iii) Bathing and washing.
(27) Extent and nature of official supervision.
(i) Work of Boards of Health in special areas.
(ii) Inspection of plantations.
(iii) In mill and other industrial areas.
(28) Spitability of existing Factories and Mines Acts and Rules.
(i) Control of temperature in factories.
(ii) Control of humidification in cotton mills.
(a) Nature of action taken by Local Governments.
(b) Results.
(29) Disease.

(i) Prevalence of industrial diseases.
(ii) Prevalence of cholera, malaria, hookworm and other tropical diseases.
(30) Sickness insurance.
(i) Suitability of International Labour Convention.
(ii) Possibility of introducing other systems.
(ii) How to meet difficulties arising from non-acceptability of Western medicine, paucity of medcal men, migration of labour, finance.
(31) Maternity benefits.
(i) Extent and working of existing schemes (including allowances given before and after childbirth.)
(ii) History of central and provincial Bills.
(iii) Possibility of legislation.

V. Welfare (other than Health and Housing, but including Education.)

(32) Extent of welfare work.
(i) By employers.
(ii) By other agencies.
(33) Employment of Welfare Officers and workers.
(34) Nature of other Welfare activities, (a) by employers (b) by other agencies.
(i) Provision for refreshments, shelters and creches.
(ii) Provision for physical culture, recreation and amusements.
(iii) Other activities.
(35) Results achieved.
(36) Provision of educational facilities by employers—
(i) For adult workers.
(ii) For half-time workers.
(iii) For workers' children.
(iv) Extent to which used.
(37) Desirability and possibility of provision for old age and premature retirement.
(38) Co-operation.
(39) Possibility and desirability of a Statutory Miners' Welfare Fund.

VI. EDUCATION.

(40) Facilities for general education in industrial areas.
(i) Of children not in employment.
(ii) Of children employed in factories.
(iii) Of adults.
(41) Facilities for industrial and vocational training.
(42) Effect of education on standard of living and industrial efficiency of workers.

VII. SAFETY.

(43) Existing regulations in factories, mines, railways and docks.
(44) Incidence of accidents in factories, mines, railways and docks.
(45) Causes.
(46) Accident prevention (including "Safety First" propaganda).
(47) Accidents in non-regulated establishments.
48) First-aid and medical relief.
(49) Stringency of inspection and enforcement of regulations.
(i) In industrry generally.
(ii) In seasonal industries.
(50) Effect upon safety of hours, health, light and working conditions generally.

VIII. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(51) Workmen's Compensation Act.
(i) Extent of use.
(ii) Comparison with extent of possible claims.
(iii) Effects on industry.
(iv) Availability and use of insurance facilities and value from workers' point of view.
(v) Desirability of compulsory insurance by employers.
(52) Desirability of extending Act to other occupations.
Possibility of providing against insolvency of employers who might be so covered.
(53) Suitability of provisions relating to—
(i) Scales of compensation.
(ii) Conditions governing grant of compensation.
(iii) Industrial diseases.
(iv) Machinery of administration
(v) Other matters.
(5) Desirability of legislation on lines of Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

IX. HOURS.

A. Factories.
(55) Hours worked per week and per day.
(i) Normal, i.e., as determined by custom or agreement.
(ii) Actual, i.e., including overtime.
(iii) Spreadover, i.e., relation between hours worked and hours during which worker is on call.
(56) Days worked per week.
(57) Effect of 60 hours restriction—
(i) On workers.
(ii) On industry.
(58) Effect of daily limit.
(59) Possibility of reduction in maxima.
(60) Intervals.
(i) Existing practice—
(a) In relation to fatigue.
(b) In relation to workers' meal times.
(ii) Suitability of the law.
(iii) Suitability of hours during which factory is working.
(iv) Number of holidays given.
(61) Day of rest.
(i) Existing practice.
(ii) Suitability of the law.
(62) Exempting provisions and the use made of them.
B. Mines.
(63) Hours worked per day and per week.
(i) Normal, i.e. as determined by custom or agreement.
(ii) Actual, i.e. including overtime.
(iii) Spreadover, i.e. relation between hours worked and hours during which worker is on call.
(64) Days worked per week.
(65) Effect of restriction of hours
(i) On workers.
(ii) On industry.
(66) Possibility of reducing maxima.
(67) Shitability of the law relating to shifts.
(68) Possibility of introducing an effective daily limitation.
(69) Intervals.
(i) In relation to fatigue.
(ii) In relation to workers' meal times.
(iii) Number of holidays given.
(70) Day of rest.
(71) Adequacy of existing provisions.
(72) Exempting provisions and use made of them.
C. Railways.
(73) Hours worked per week and per day.
(i) Normal, i.e. as determined by custom or agreement.
(ii) Actual, i.e. including overtime.
(iii) Spreadover, i.e. relation between hours worked and hours during which worker is on call.
(74) Days worked per week.
(75) Extent of application of International Labour Conventions relating to—
(i) Hours.
(ii) Rest days.
(76) Intervals.
(i) In relation to fatigue.
(ii) In relation to workers' meal times.
(iii) Number of holidays given.
(77) Possibility of regulation.
D. Other Establishments.
(a) Plantations.
(b) Docks.
(c) Other industrial establishments.
(78) Hours worked per week and per day.
(i) Normal, i.e. as determined by custom or agreement.
(ii) Actual, i.e. including overtime.
(iii) Speadover, i.e. relation between hours worked and hours during which worker is on call.
(79) Days worked per week.
(80) Desirability of regulation.
(The concluding portion of the enclosure will be published in tomorrow's issue of the paper).

POONA RACES

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

330, third, Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's VITA 7-5 Behsman 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BAHRANIBA 8-1 A. Clark 2
Mr. Syed Mahomed bin Ali's MUYASSAR 6-10, car. 6-13 Rankin 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's Molly King 8-1 Howell 4
Also Ran:—Roumania 9-3; White Gold 9-0; Valentino 8-10; Sialkot 8-7; Moon Spark 8-5; Kantaka 8-7; The Student Prince 8-5; Sylvia 8-4; Sabhancor 8-1; Andolis 8-1; Prince Alfred 8-1; Bakhtiar 7-9.
All Ran.
The Race.—Kantaka was badly left. Molly King showed the way to Valentino, Sabhancor, Moon Spark and Muyassar. Past the fifth furlong Muyassar joined Molly King and the pair led from Moon-Spark, Valentino and Bahraniba with Vita handy. Entering the straight Vita drew out and easily held Bahraniba. Muyassar ran on into third place.
Won by 1 length. 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 55 1|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 77 for win, and Rs. 30, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 161 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 65 for places.
Favourite:—Bahraniba.
Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE SATARA PLATE.—(Div. II.)
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200. Terms for Arabs in Class III.
Mr. M. B. Patwardhan's KHUMAYSSA 7-9, car. 7-12 A. K. Obaid 1
Mr. M. B. Wacha's MASHAL 8-6 Khalil 2
Mr. A. R. Taha's OCTOBER 8-6 S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. Mujeed Abdulnoor's Yafar 7-5 car. 7-6 Reynolds 4
Also Ran.—Winning Post 9-2; Tabriz 8-10; Jurwa 8-10; Faithful 8-10; Warwick 8-7; Shapoor 8-6; Orange Blossom 8-6; Rajee 8-4; Arrogant 8-4; and Yeman 7-11.
Not Run.—Rabha 8-4; Prince David 7-11; and Silver Wand 7-9.
The Race:—Winning Post made the pace from Khumayssa, Rajee, Warwick, Mashal, October and Jurwa Khumayssa headed Winning Post at the half mile, the others following in practically the same order. As they swung round Mashal challenged, Khumayssa but she kept going to win easily. October was a fair third.
Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 55 1|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 73 for win, and 29, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 66-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 30 and Rs. 34-8 for places.
Favourite: Warwick.
Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE SATARA PLATE.—(Div. III.)
Distance.—1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 1,250; second, Rs. 350; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.
The Nawab of Jaora's TIGRIS 9-3 Barnett 1
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 8-11 W. E. Thompson 2
Mr. J. A. Wadia's INJEMAN II 8-5 Harding 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Good Time 8-1 McQuade 4
Also Ran.—Moosaad 9-8; Nabih 9-5; Zummar 9-3; Palavi 9-3; My Hope 8-11; Sinnan 8-10; Alexander 8-10; Sipirea 8-0; Virginia 8-0; Sunny Day 7-9; and British Lion 7-9.
Not Run.—Ariff 8-10; and Sinjar 8-4.
The Race.—A level start saw Good Time dash to the front followed by Injeman II, Sunny Day, Tigris and Saifuldowla. Past the "five" Sunny Day was in command followed by Good Time, Injeman II, Tigris and Saifuldowla. They came round in this order. Up the straight Saifuldowla looked a winner but Tigris challenging him close home just got the verdict.
Won by short head, neck 1-1|2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 57 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 82-8 for win, and Rs. 30, Rs. 18 and Rs. 44 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 54 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 9 and Rs. 23 for for places.
Favourite: Saifuldowla.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.
Distance.—1-1|4 miles.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Classes III. and IV.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ALL'S WELL 8-2 Howell 1
Mr. Kelso's DE BEERS II 7-11 Harding 2
Hon'ble Mr. R. Gujadhar's WILD GIFT 8-12 S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. T. Harrison's Italian Poet 8-4 Marrable 4
Also Ran.—Dawn of Hope 9-7; Fructidor 8-9, Mahableshwar 7-10, Sunnymoon 8-4, Meena 8-3; Glen shiel 8-2 and Shahu Prasad 7-10.
Not Run.—Blyth Bachelor 8-4; Lady Sylvia 8-0; and Quatre Bras 7-7.
The Race.—Glenshiel was slowly away. Dawn of Hope cut a hot pace from Italian Poet, Meena, Wild Gift and Fructidor. The sixth furlong saw Dawn of Hope and Italian Poet still racing ahead of Wild Gift, Meena, Mahableshwar and De Beers II. All's Well was third last at this stage. Entering the straight All's Well moved up and won in a canter from De Beers II.
Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 3|4 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.
Time.—2 mins. 13 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 44 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 27 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 20-8 for win, and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 20 for places.
Favourites: All's Well and De Beers II.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—(Div. II.)
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I. and II.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's KOMMANUR 8-7 Reynolds 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's MAHDOOR 9-1 S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's PASHA 8-0 A. C. Walker 3
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Orange Prince 8-0 McQuade 4
Also Ran.—Kayid Saud 9-5; Sannam 9-2; Shailan 8-12; Raza Khan 8-10; Riyad II 8-3; and Dol Dol 7-4.
Not Run:—Sultana 8-9
The Race.—Dol Dol dwelt. Kommanur was the quickest away followed by Mahdoor, Pasha, Kayid Saud and Shailan. They continued in this order right round the turn where Kommanur went on to win comfortably. Mahdoor beat the hard ridden Pasha for second place.
Won by 1 length, head, short head.
Time.—1 min. 23 2|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 98-8 for win, and Rs. 34, Rs. 97 and Rs. 25-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 68 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 12 for places.
Favourite: Pasha.
Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.
Mr. Eve's SAXPENCE 8-11 J. W. Brace 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's THIS FREEDOM 9-0 Morris 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's TALES OF ESSEX 9-12 Bowley 3
Messrs. Habib Esmail and T. Harrison's Hamid 8-1 Marrable .. 4
Also Ran:—Orphan Maid 8-12; Lakeside 8-8; Aploma 7-4, car. 7-5; Qui Vive 8-7; Weir Bank 8-3; Harvard 7-4, car. 7-8; and Anything 7-1, car. 7-6
All Ran.
The Race.—Orphan Maid got away slowly. Qui Vive made the running from This Freedom, Tales of Essex Saxpence and Hamid. Qui Vive retired at the turn where Saxpence took command and won as he liked from This Freedom.
Won by 5 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time.—1 min. 55 2|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 74-8 for win, and Rs. 24-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 32-8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 for places.
Favourite: Qui Vive.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.
Distance.—6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's EASTERN ESSEX 8-2 Morris 1
Mr. Eve's SANTOCK 8-12 J. W. Brace 2
Messrs. Habib Esmail and N. Begmahomed's BALLYBROPHY 8-9 Marrable 3
Mr. M. Leslie's Lady Theo 8-10 A. Clarke 4
Also Ran:—Vesington Planet 9-11; Ice Mark 9-4; Gander 9-6; Calcutta 8-12, Flying Steve 8-10; Eastern Bloom 8-7; Bayonne 7-10, car. 7-11; Birdwood 8-7; Star of India 8-6; Pack Up 8-1; and Corbyn 7-11.
Not Run:—Farhad 9-2; Lazy Martin 8-0, Miss Mount 8-0; and Agility 7-3.
The Race.—Corbyn made a slow beginning. Eastern Essex raced to the front closely attended by Ballybrophy, Santock, Birdwood, Lady Theo and Calcutta with Corbyn tailing off the field. Eastern Essex maintained her lead and staved off a determined challenge from Santock in fine style. Ballybrophy was a good third in front of Lady Theo.
Won by 1 length, head, short head.
Time.—1 min. 15 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 46 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 25 for win, and Rs. 11, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23-8 for places.
Favourites: Eastern Essex and Corbyn.
Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE ASCOT PLATE.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MOUNT ARGOS 8-9 Bowley 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's RESTORATION 8-10 Howell 2
Mr. E. Gubbay's GADGET 8-2 S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's The Sloat 9-7 Reynolds 4
Not Run:—Gallant Gael 8-13.
Also Ran:—Shipshape 9-5; Starboard 9-3; Aryavardha 9-3; Poor Scats 9-0, Sparks 8-10, Cheerful Gift 8-4; Bell's Hill 8-4; Gamvros 8-1; Hector 8-1; Glendor 7-3.
The Race.—The Sloat made the pace hot from Gadget, Glendor, Gamvros and Restoration with Mount Argos badly placed. They came along in this order till the turn where The Sloat went on and looked a winner. Opposite the stand Mount Argos came through strong and overhauling The Sloat easily kept the fast finishing Restoration at bay. Gadget beat The Sloat for third place close home.
Won by 1 length; neck; neck.
Time.—1 min. 43 1|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 43-8 for win, and Rs. 28-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 35 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 13 for places.
Favourite: Mount Argos bracket.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. (Div. I.)
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's AMIJ 8-11 Barnett 1*
Mr. A. Beythoun's GARIBALDI 7-7 C. Hoyt 1*
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BALLARD 7-6 McQuade 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's Dilawar Beg 8-6 Howell 4
*Dead-heat.
All Ran.
The Race.—Ballard left the gate slowly. Anwar set the pace to Amij, Garibaldi, Khalil Beg and Weldon. Anwar weakened at the turn leaving Amij and Garibaldii to enter the straight together. A fine race home between the two resulted in a dead-heat. Ballard was a good third.
Won by dead-heat; neck; short head.
Time.—1 min. 21 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 21 on Amij and Rs. 36-8 on Garibaldi for win, and Rs. 20-8 on Amij and Rs. 24 on Garibaldi and Rs 52-8 for places.
Favourite: Amij.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor and Syed Saleh.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' DAY IN PATNA

—:o:—

CARRYING OF POSTERS AND BANNERS PROHIBITED BY POLICE

PATNA, Aug. 19.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, the Political Sufferers' Day was fittingly observed in Patna District and Patna City, on Sunday, the 18th inst. and everything passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.

POSTER'S AND BANNERS BANNED.

The Superintendent of Police granted license for the procession on the undertanding that no banner or posters were to be carried in the procession. This evoked considerable agitation and resentment among the people; for they contended that the Police had no right to prevent them from carrying their national flag.

Pandit Rajendra Prasad and other leaders were not so keep on carrying posters, but they were very keen on carrying the national flag, and it is reported that they had practically decided to resort to civil disobedience, in case the carrying of national flags were prevented.

AUTHORITIES USE DISCRETION.

At last the authorities interpreting that a banner meant a flag with some inscription in letters on it and not the national flag, averted any possible hitch.

Processions were taken out both in Patna District and Patna City, and public meetings were held in different places in which speeches suited to the occasion were delivered, and certain resolutions were also adopted.—Free Press.

"WE STAND OR FALL TOGETHER"

—:o:—

PUNDIT KUNZRU ON EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru who has returned recently from East Africa addressed a meeting held in the "Leader" Buildings, which was convened under the auspices of the United Provinces Liberal Association, on "Indian problem in East Africa." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presiding.

Discussing at length the problem relating to the spiritual kinship of East Africa with South Africa common Electoral Roll, Federation of East African colonies, Kenya Legislative Council, Segregation, and Public Services, etc., Pundit Kunzru said that a Deputation had recently come from East Africa in order to rouse the Indian public to the gravity of the issue which confronts Indians in East Africa. "If we lose," he said, "In East Africa we lose everywhere. It is therefore necessary for us to give the Deputation a patient hearing and to draw the attention of the newspaper reading public day in and day out to the gravity of the problem which we are called on to-day to solve."

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT.

The speaker continuing said: "the Government of India must shoulder a special responsibility on this occasion. In 1920 they took a stand which had really enabled the Indian community to maintain itself even in that feeble position in which it existed to-day. In 1923, it was again the Government of India which prevented the complete domination of Indians by Europeans. We trust that the Government of India will not falter hereafter, but will peruse the very same policy which it followed in 1919 and 1923. We are entitled to ask that the fullest influence of the Government of India should be thrown into the scale of our side. If a conference can be held between Europeans and Indians such as that recommended by the Hilton-Young Commission, we shall not oppose it."

"The most important question which faced the Indian community in East Africa at present," said the speaker, "was a common Electoral Roll." "In view of the cruicial importance which Indians attached to the question, they had refrained from participating in the elections to the Legislative Council in Kenya. The next question which attracted their attention was of Federation. Pandit Kunzru had no doubt that a Federation of East African Colonies would, in the long-run send to accentuate those racial policies which were to be found in their most exaggerated form in Kenya.

HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

Discussing the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission about the Kenya Legislative Council, the speaker said that Indian Deputation made it absolutely clear to Sir Samuel Wilson that they could not in any case, consent to any increase of European influence in the Kenya Legislative Council. In case the recommendations of the majority of Members of the Commission are adhered to, the deputation suggested that Native interests should be represented in the Legislative Council by an equal number of Indians and Europeans.

Discussing the question of the Public Services, the speaker pointed out that there was not a single Indian who occupied a superior position either in the Colonial Civil Services or in any of the technical services in Kenya. A due share in the public services was no less their right than a due share in the Council membership.

Pandit Kunzru said in conclusion that he regarded the present emigration arrangements unsatisfactory.—Free Press.

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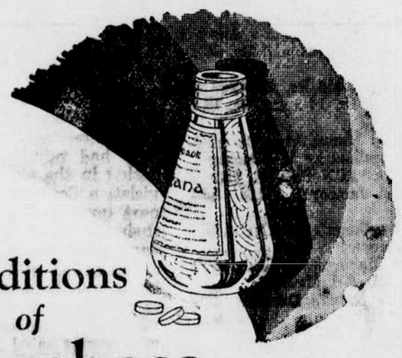

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

—:o:—

Reply to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

There has been very little rain during this week and more rain is needed for crops in the fields. The mortality figures have again taken a jump and have gone up to 243 as against 208 of the preceding week. The death-rate of the city is over 46 per thousand which is really very high. Small-pox has been responsible for 2 deaths while consumption has taken the toll of 19 lives during the week. The largest number, however, has been claimed by fever and thanks to the sanitary conditions maintained in our midst malaria has been rampant for some time and great many persons especially among the poorer classes are carried away by it.

A deputation of certain gentlemen waited on the Collector and talked to him about acquiring land for Co-operative Housing Societies and about removing the Chharas from the Ellis Bridge area as well as for increasing the police force in that area for the protection of the people living there. The Collector, Mr Taylor, promised to give an adequate consideration to the grievances pointed out by the deputation.

This evening a meeting is convened in the Municipal Gandhi Hall where lectures are to be delivered on the life of Prophet Mahomad.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C., has been returned unopposed as a municipal councillor for Dariapur Ward for the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The seat in Jamalpur Ward vacated by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar has been contested by four candidates and the election will take place on the 24th instant.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal has come down here to-day for collecting funds for relief in Assam. He has put up with Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and the local Youth League has arranged for a lecture to-morrow and the proceeds of the sale of tickets for the lecture will go to the relief fund

NEED FOR ANOTHER COLLEGE.

It appears from a reply given to Prof J. C. Swaminarayan's question in the Legislative Council that 1,180 candidates sought admission in the First Year Arts Class of the Gujarat College this year of whom 686 were taken up. Thus about 400 students were refused admissions for want of room in the Gujarat College. This proves the need of more accommodation in the Gujarat College or of another Arts College in Ahmedabad. It is a pity, however, that the question is not yet taken up in right earnest by any leading men or rich citizens in our midst.

MR. AMBALAL'S LETTER.

I am glad to find that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, leader of the majority party in our Municipality, has come forward in defence of the municipal administration. In his letter published in the issue of the 13th instant he says that my reports are biased and unfair. I have simply collected facts as they are in my reports from week to week and it is becoming more and more clear day by day that the appointment of Mr. Bhagat as Chief Officer has involved our Municipal Board in troubles and the administration is coming to a deadlock. Mr. Ambalal blames me for not giving mortality figures which formed part of his amendment and say that the sanitary conditions of the city were not better in previous years. I have never tried to show that "everything municipal was "Ok" in the past", but I do maintain that such efforts as were made to improve matters in the past are not to be seen in the present administration. Mr. Vallabhbhai, as is well-known, was opposed to the confirmation after a year's probation of the present Health Officer and it was the combination of the Mahomedan and Parsi members with those who were opposed to Mr. Vallabhbhai's policy in the late Board, that was responsible for the confirmation of our present Health Officer. In spite of this the vigilance of Mr. Vallabhbhai had improved sanitary conditions to a certain extent and due credit has been given to his work in the Administration Report of the Government published in G. R. No. 56 (1) on 15th January, 1929. Para 5 of the Commissioner's letter published in the report says as follows:—

"There was a marked improvement in public health as the total number of deaths fell from 13,339 to 11,356 which represents a drop from 49.26 to 41.94. Infantile mortality also showed a decrease as the rate dropped from 425.9 to 300.99." This remark speaks for itself and the charge brought against me by Mr. Ambalal cannot stand in the face of this remark of the Commissioner, N. D. Mr. Ambalal tries to explain away the delay in passing the administration report, but this is not the only case in which the Municipality has been delaying matters. In all meetings very little tangible work is done and meetings disperse after finishing a few items on the agenda. In the present Board meetings are sometimes held almost every day and still the output of work is next to nothing. It is no use blaming the followers of Mr. Vallabhbhai since many of the councillors that join in opposition to the majority party did not see eye to eye with Mr. Vallabhbhai and several of them had frequently to be snubbed by him in the late Board. I have already sent you an account of the interview that I had with Mr. Vallabhbhai and I do not think it necessary to enter into the details of Mr. Ambalal's letter.

I am not much concerned with the faults of this party or that, but when Mr. Ambalal is the leader of the majority party in the Municipal Board at present, it is his duty to see that the administration is carried on efficiently. It is no use crying out that some of the councillors make common cause with municipal employees and help them in law courts. The members in the minority cannot be blamed if they go to law courts for decisions in cases which appear to them to have been illegal. When the case of the Municipal Engineer was being discussed in the Board a decision was arrived at by a majority of something like 25 against 18 that his services should be dispensed with. Those who voted in the minority pointed out that the services of the Municipal Engineer cannot be dispensed with except by a two-thirds majority, but the Vice-President, Mr. Narmavala, ruled that since the appointment was 'sub protem', and neither temporary nor permanent his services could be dispensed with by the Board by a bare majority. It was this ruling that led to legal proceedings, and if some members protest against such ruling and do not join hands with Mr. Ambalal's party in turning out the engineer they are not to blame for it. The ideal condition in which the minority party should vote with the others and bring about a two-thirds majority cannot unfortunately be seen in our Municipal Board, and I doubt if it is found in any institution. As regards the system of registering deaths, it is true that there is much scope for improvement, but if the Health Department of the Municipality is vigilant it can do much in spite of all the existing defects. Mr. Ambalal blames Mr. Vallabhbhai for not framing rules for assessment of factories in time, and says that the Municipality is likely to lose something like five lakhs of rupees on this account. Mr. Vallabhbhai has explained this in the interview I had with him, but Mr. Ambalal is the leader of the majority party in the Municipal Board and he has every opportunity of correcting any mistakes that may be noticed from time to time. He is the agent of two local mills and if he found that there was some friction between the Municipality and the factories it was his duty as a well-wisher of both to bring about an amicable settlement. But Mr. Ambalal who finds fault with several councillors for not helping the majority party in dispensing with the services of the Municipal Engineer, does not refrain from filing a suit against the Municipality in connection with this assessment.

MORE LAW SUITS.

Some more incidents in connection with our municipal administration deserve to be noticed this week. Mr. Harishanker Vyas, a member of the Standing Committee and Chairman of the Special Committee, to inquire into the conduct of Mr. M. V. Shah, Assistant Engineer, has filed a complaint in the Magistrate's Court against Mr. Shah alleging that Mr. Shah tried to assault him and threatened him in the dispensary of Dr. Bhowray Mehta, who is also a municipal councillor and has prayed that Mr. Shah should be bound over to maintain peace. The Committee of which Mr. Vyas was Chairman had reported against Mr. Shah and he is under suspension. The Standing Committee in the course of this week passed a resolution recommending his dismissal although Mr. Ratilal Lakhia, Chairman of the Standing Committee, objected to this resolution and put in a note of dissent. The matter will shortly come before the Board and it remains to be seen how the case of this man is treated.

The case of the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Nandlal Mehta, was taken up by the District Judge, Mr. Davis, yesterday and stands adjourned till Thursday next.

The defamation case of Mr. Dolatram Shah, late President, came up for hearing before the City Magistrate on the 15th instant. Mr. Gore, the late Municipal Engineer, was examined as a witness for the defendant, the editor of the "Praja Bandhu". In the course of his evidence he said that Mr. Dolatram pressed him and his overseer personally to give drainage connections in Shahpur Ward in spite of the engineer's opinion that they should be put off for some time. The examination of Mr. Gore lasted for the whole day.

A decision of the Stipendiary Magistrate of our Municipality has also created a flutter. Several localities of the city do not get a sufficient water-supply, and in some streets people do not get any water in their taps for a number of days. One Mr. Laxmishanker of Lalabhai's Pole in Mandvi's Pole appealed to the Magistrate for a refund of the water-tax paid by him, and the learned Magistrate has ordered the Municipality to refund to the appellant the amount of the tax recovered from him together with the amount of notice fees. This decision is sure to induce many other rate-payers in localities where no water can be had from taps to refuse to pay the water rates and the income of the Municipality will suffer to a great extent.

Our municipal authorities had a quarrel with the silk merchants of the city who rented municipal shops in Manekchok. The whole trouble originated from the desire of knocking down as much as possible on the part of some of the councillors and the result was that all those who came to bid for the shops formed a union among themselves, and refused to pay anything beyond Rs. 42,000 for the next three years. They were, therefore, served with notices to vacate and with three days' notice the executive took over charge of these shops. Thus the shops which fetched more than 14,000 a year have all been vacated and are now locked and sealed by the executive officers. The vegetable market has also been vacated and dealers in vegetables have set up a market of their own so that most of the municipal shops are lying vacant and a few have been given out at much lower rates. Thus our Municipality will suffer in revenue on account of the peculiar ways and unbending attitude of the executive. It will not be out of place here to warn the rate-payers of Ahmedabad in connection with the increasing cost and decreasing revenue of the Municipality at present. The financial condition is getting worse day by day on account of increased expenditure on all sides. The poor rate-payers who are already hit hard will feel the pinch if the finances go down to such a low ebb as to make it necessary to increase the burden of municipal rates. It is all very well to talk of ideal conditions. Our city can be converted into Paris or London provided our resources permit, but our poor citizens cannot afford to have an engineer on rupees two thousand per month and an executive officer on an equally high salary. Various improvements are necessary in the city and the merit of the administration lies in economising resources and carrying on the work with efficiency. This the present Board has failed to do and matters are not likely to improve unless people leave aside their apathy and vigilantly watch the working of our municipal councillors.

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W. A. LUPINS AS GREEN MANURE

—:o:—

A WONDERFUL FERTILISER AND FODDER PLANT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One of the most difficult problems with which planters and farmers have to contend is the supply of manure, which, in many cases, is very costly, and as a green manure crop at a light cost the lupin is unrivalled. To quote one instance: In West Australia some years back an experiment was tried in two plots of ground. On one of them 28 cart loads of farm manure was used and in the other a crop of lupins was ploughed in, and it gave a much heavier return of potatoes. The lupin is an annual, leguminous plant, growing several feet high, and can be used either as nutritious fodder, or fertiliser. It will thrive well in any class of dry soil, and even where the rainfall is only 15 inches per annum, and where wheat or other crops cannot be grown, and it is noted for its great drought resistance as the roots penetrate the soil deeply and where soils are light and poor, the lupin perhaps, more than any other crop grown for soil enrichment, will flourish. The principal reasons why it is preferable to other crops as a green manure are: Its great capacity to collect nitrogen from the air, the large quantity of humus deposited in the soil, its heavy and deep rooting system, its great weight of stem and folliage, and its quick growth; being ready to dig or plough in from three to four months after seed sowing, when the season is favourable, and the result can be noticed for years afterwards. In warm localities the seed should be sown with the first autumn rains, whilst in cooler regions seed should be sown as soon as possible when winter is passed. To get the best results as a green manure they should be turned under when the pods have formed, but not matured or ripened, as at this stage the nitrogen content is greatest. The cultibation of this crop either for nutritious fodder or fertilisation should prove a great boon to agriculturists who would quickly realise its great value. In West Australia several new varieties have been evolved which are highly praised by some of the most prominent pastoralists, as not only have their properties been greatly enriched, but the stock carrying capacity has been largely increased. To planters in the East Indiies and elsewhere the cultivation of this crop should prove a gold mine. If any of your readers require further information I will try to help them.—Yours, etc.,

B. HARRISON,

Burringbar P. O., N.S.W., Australia.

July 31.

A BIKANER GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

The following letter signed by "Land-holders" appears in the "Tribune":—

In 1924 the people of the Panjab bought lands in Bikaner State but the State did not supply water according to its promise in 1927 and if it did that it did so in the end of 1928 and that too quite insufficient. The people paid half the instalments at the cost of their previous estates in the hope that the lands will yield sufficient income so as to compensate for the future payments, but not to talk of any profit the lands proved to be very unprofitable. Unfortunately the lands in the Punjab too have been failing for the last few years and at present the payment of instalments is a heavy burden on the owners. But the State in spite of all this does not care for their complaints and therefore some landowners are being compelled to leave these lands on account of the exorbitant demands of the State. It is, therefore, requested to the Maharaja of Bikaner that for the welfare of his own land he should consider the complaints of his people and help them in the following way: (1) by extending the remaining instalments to double the period. (2) by giving up the interest or at least charging it after all other payments as a separate instalment.

Announcement

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Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

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What the People Say

UNHAPPY SIND

—:o:—

ITS CALL FOR HELP

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great calamity has befallen the people of Sindh at present. About 60 villages have been submergel on account of the bursting of the canal owing to the recent excessive rains. Thousands of men are rendered helpless; they are starving for want of food. To add to this, cholera has been fast spreading in the afflicted area, and has already till now claimed heavy toll of human lives. The harrowing tails of the pitiable condition of the people which reach us every day cannot but move even a hard-heartel man.

It is, therefore, the duty of every man to contribute his quota to relieve the suffering with a view to render immediate help to the people of Sindh in this hour of trial, Sindh Distress Relief Fund has been organised by Shikarpur Sevak Samaj Bombay, which has till now received an encouraging response in that a sum of Rs. 7,600 has already been contributed by various spmpathisers. Out of the said sum of Rs. 7600 Rs. 2000 have been sent to Shikarpur for help to the villages in the vicinity, Rs. 1200 to Khairpur for help to the villages in the vicinity and Rs. 800 to Larkana for help to the villages in the vicinity.

It is quite obvious that the meagre amount received so far cannot meet the needs of the people who being rendered homeless and deprived of property require to be maintained and protected in any event till the flood subsides. Every day thousands of the helpless people have to be fed and provided with some form of shelter.

Under the circumstances the public will, it is earnestly hoped, not be slow to respond to this appeal. Here is an opportunity for all people to serve humanity and to earn lasting gratitude of the suffering.

The contribution may be sent at the following address:—

To,
The Secretary,
Shree Shikarpur Sevak Samaj,
Samaj
Nagdevi Street Bombay No. 3.

IS THE OPERA HOUSE "INCORRIGIBLE"?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Banvard Musical Company's performances how being given at the Opera House are among the few most excellent and enjoyable shows that it has been the good fortune of the Bombay public to see during recent years, as is evidenced by the fully-packed houses every night since the Company opened their season here.

But it is a pity that the defective accoustics of the theatre make it impossible for a great portion of the audience to hear the artistes properly with the result that the performance loses much of its value and enjoyment.

The theatres in this country, with a few exceptions, are built with an utter disregard of the accoustic requirements, and are without exaggeration the worst in the world. One can well imagine how disheartening it is for good performers to have to bellow to get their voice over the footlights, and thereby destory all their harmony.

The only good theatre in Bombay, the Excelsior, has been now given over to the "talkies". Could not the Madan Theatres Limitel, improve the accoustics of the Opera House? Any expense on this necessary equipment would be more than repaid by the greater facilities the artistes would get to show themselves at their best, and the greater understanding and enjoyment of the performance by the audience.

If the Opera House is "incorrigible", it would be a good investment for any enterprising Company to build a new theatre in Bombay with the very latest improvements. It was been done in Calcutta and Singapore, and it is a pity that Bombay which claims to be "Urbs Prima in Indis" should lag behind in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

D. C.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay,
August 19.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter of the 8th instant from Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai regarding Ahmedabad Municipal affairs published in your paper on the 13th instant.

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and myself have not been able to see eye to eye on many questions in matters Municipal, and our differences of opinion as regards some questions are fundamental. I do not wish to enter into any discussion with regard to them; nor do I propse to state anything by way of reply to each of the details in the said letter regarding the administration of Mr. Vallabhbhai as President. I must, however, state that whatever else may be said by his opponents, even they have to admit that, *taking as a whole*, his administration was the best that the Municipality has experienced during the last so many years.

It appears from the statement of many facts in the letter that Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai has been misinformed, and I would have wished the facts had not been stated in the strain in which they appear in the letter.

I have no desire to enter on any defence of Mr. Patel as to the various facts alleged, first, because he needs none, and secondly, because he is able enough to take care of himself, but I pen this letter as it is my duty to state facts with regard to one important matter about which I have some personal knowledge.

Mr. Ambalal's letter conveys an impression that Mr. Patel was responsible for not revising the factories Assessment Rules as required by the new Municipal Act, and that, if the Municipality has to lose about rupees five lacs, the ultimate respon sibility is that of Mr. Patel's. So far as I remember, it was not the absence of due caution on the part of Mr. Patel that the proposals for the revision of Rules of Assessment of factories, were not brought before the Board. But assuming for the sake of argument that Mr. Patel, as President, was not so alert as to read the new Municipal Act, so soon as it was passed (though it is not a fact), and immediately grasp he illegality of any of the existing rules of assessment, it does not necessarily follow therefrom that Mr. Patel is responsible in any manner for the present situation, which could have been saved if handled tactfully.

Mr. Patel had placed before the Board his views very early. The then Legal Committee expressed a different opinion, and revision of rules was sought on the lines suggested by the latter. As soon as the difficulty in the Assessment Rules was discovered by the Mill Companies, some of them thought of taking legal proceedings and the Shorrock Mills were the first to address the Municipalty. This was after Mr. Patel had resigned as President and was busy with his Bardoli campaign. As a municipal Councillor, I did not think it proper to give legal advice to any client of mine in matters adversely affecting municipal interests; but I had shown my readiness to act as an intermediary if litigation could be avoided in the interests of both concerned. The Shorrck Mills negotiated a compromise with the Municipality and as a well wisher of both the company and the Municipality I had advised them to compromise without sticking too much to the technical question of the illegality or otherwise of the assessment. My sole reason for such advice was that as the mills were enjoying Municipal amenities, it was their duty to contribute their share to a public body like the Municipality.

When the said compromise was placed before the Board for acceptance, there were many other clients of mine who were contemplating legal proceedings. I, therefore, suggested to my friend Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai, a brother councillor to move an amendment that all similar claims by other mill companies should be compromised on the same terms. The General Board adopted this suggestion and passed the resolution accordingly. But even in the absence of such a resolution, one would not expect a body like the municipality to negotiate compromises with different companies on different terms.

About this time, the Raipur Company also raised the same question. I directed the Secretary of the company to get from the Municipality a copy of the terms that they had agreed to with the Shorrock Mills, and advised a similar compromise. After a lot of time, the Secretary was supplied with a copy of the terms that the Municipality would offer, and I was surprised to find that, inspite of the resolution of the General Board, the terms given were not identical with the terms given to the Shorrock Mills. The principal difference was that the Municipality under the Shorrock Mill terms was not to realise the tax for the year 1928-29 under the old rules and to refund the same if recovered. On the new rules being sanctioned, the mills would pay on those basis for all years including 1928-29. The tax paid during the previous years on the old basis was to be kept as deposit to be adjusted on the new basis, provided the amount of tax so leviable shall not exceed the amount of tax already paid. The important provision in the above term about the suspension of the levy of tax during 1928-29 and thereafter, pending adjustment under the new rules to be framed and sanctioned was absent in the new terms of compromise offered.

The change in the terms was thus important and on inquiry I learnt that the Standing Committee had proposed the change in the terms of the compromise to be offered. The proposal was submitted and accepted by the General Board though not without protests from some quarters. Neither Mr. Patel, nor myself were present at the meeting. The motive for this change in the terms of compromise was, as I subsequently came to know, to balance the budget estimates which it was impossible to do if the realisation of the tax from the mills on the old basis for the year 1928-29 was suspended.

When I saw the proposals of the Standing Committee containing the new terms, I could not help feeling that these would not prevent litigation. I, therefore, saw the then President Mr. Dolatram U. Shah, and earnestly requested him to save the Municipality from heavy litigation which would probably also seriously affect the finances of the Municipality, if the result of the litigation went against the Municipality. He was good enough to give me a sympathetic hearing as a brother councillor, but, unfortunately, nothing came out of my request. The mills waited sufficiently long thereafter and ultimately they entrusted the matters for filing suits to my friend Mr. Baburao K Mehta, pleader, as I did not wish to accept any brief against the Municipality, so long as I was a councillor. A number of suits (by almost all the Companies) has been thereafter filed, and the responsibility of driving the Companies to litigation and of consequent financial loss, if any, is solely on those who rescinded from the Shorrock terms.

All this happened after the resignation of Mr. V. J Patel as President. It is, therefore, hardly fair to suggest that the responsibility for loss of revenue to the Municipality would be Mr. Patel's. We have to see somewhere else for it, and mainly in the tactles handling of the compromise proposals, in the anxiety to place on the table a balanced budget.

I do not propose to refer to other matters in Mr. Ambalal's letter beyond categorically stating that the opinions expressed are of a controversial nature, and the facts are not acceptable as full or accurate.—Yours, etc.

G. V MAVALANKAR.

Ahmedabad Aug 17.

MAZAGOAN POST OFFICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a general feeling of resentment among the residents of Mazgaon over the contemplated removal of the Post Office No. 10 from its present site. The present Posts and Telegraph offices are situated in a very central spot at the Mazgaon Tram Terminus which is practically a junction of six roads, i.e., Mazgaon Road, Nesbit Road; Dockyard Road, Mount Road, Gun Powder Road and Love Lane. It has been on this site for the last forty years and has been conveniently serving the needs of the residents and business houses of this place. Although it caters for a wide area, its location on the tram lines, and at the meeting place of the numerous roads mentioned above has been its particular feature of convenience to the public. It was a month ago that the projected removal and that to an absolete locality on the Mount Road came to the knowledge of the residents who promptly voiced their protest and resentment in a letter addressed to the Pos Master-General, Bombay, and another to the Director-General, Post and Telegraph Offices, Simla, signed by over one hundred and fifty of them. No reply has yet been received by the signatories beyond a postal acknowledgment, neither has an inquiry been held by the authorities concerned over the matter, whle it appears a great deal of secrecy is being maintained and meanwhile the alteration of the proposed new premises itself being carried on within closed doors. That this attitude on the part of the postal authorities does not speak well either of its efficiency or of its administration where the wants of the public are vitally concerned needs no comment. The public, however trusts that the proposed shifting of the Post and Telegraph Offices will not be effected and their convenience will be duly considered before any such step is taken. I trust, you Mr. Editor will take—personal interest in this matter and use your influence with the authorities concerned in the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.

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Mazagaon Aug. 19.

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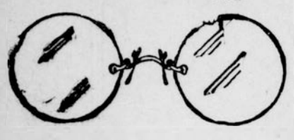

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PIONEERS OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION IN S. AFRICA 5,000 YEARS AGO

—BY—

PROF. LEO FROBENIUS' RESEARCHES

JOHANNESBURG, July 29.
(By Mail).

Prof. Leo Frobenius, who is on a visit to South Africa in connection with the British Science Congress which is sitting in Conference at Cape Town has been making his researches among the ruins of Zimbabwe which have provided so much discussion during the past 60 years. He considers that they are, in all probability, the ruins of temple built by Indians who settled in Africa at the time of a very ancient Indian civilisation. In a press interview Dr. Frobenius says:—

"My researches have confirmed my idea of a high degree of civilisation in South-East Africa; in fact the whole portion south of the Equator gave evidence of having reached civilisation, but there were no written records of any description. This is a point which lends colour to the theory that civilisation emanates from India; India was the only country which has been proved to have possessed an ancient civilisation which had no written records."

Dealing at some length with the old workings in Rhodesia, and the tin and copper workings in the Transvaal, Dr. Frobenius considered that the people during the ancient civilisation, which he postulated, must have possessed a remarkable knowledge of geology and metallurgy, for he had found in several instances that the shafts were beautifully constructed. If there were only three places in a country where minerals were to be found, these people found them and sunk shafts

One of these old workings near Rooiberg, in the Transvaal tin mining areas, he found to be 45 feet deep. The shaft then went along horizontally for about 95 feet. this passage has an out 3ft. wide and 1-1/2ft. high. How these people managed to work there, or received ventilation and light, he could not say; but he considered that, in all the workings some kind of engine was used. Tracing the history of metals. he pointed out that bronze from South-East Africa had been analysed, and had been found to contain the same constituents as bronze articles discovered in Egypt and Samaria and Crete and which belonged to ancient civilisations. It was called nickel-bronze, and nickel-bronze was only found in South Africa. A fair assumption, therefore, was that it was exported from Africa to Samaria, Egypt and Crete.

The implements however, which were used for working the metal were constructed of wood. steel and many specimens had been found in different parts. Wood, steel only came from India. Therefore the conclusion was that emigrants had come from India, discovered the potentialities of Africa, and had commenced working the minerals they had found. Some of them, no doubt, settled down here, he said, and thus commenced the civilisation of thousands of years ago of which there are such clear indications."

The ancient type of bellows used in Egypt came from Central Africa. These bellows were an adaptation of a type of bellows which originated in India, the Indian pump-bellows. There was also, a type of bellows used by the Ancient Chinese, but this was of a distinctly different pattern and did not bear the close relationship that the Indian and Central African bellow did.

The main link in the theory of Indian civilisation, Dr. Frobenius said, lies in the ruins found all over South-East Africa. It was absolutely impossible to him that these ruins were once fortresses, for they were easy of access on all sides. In the majority of cases there was a path leading to the buildings. An inner wall encircled two buildings and prevented anyone outside from seeing what was going on behind this wall. In each case it was found that one of the buildings had been used for the metal workers, the smith's crucibles and other apparatus found proving this. The other building, he considered it safe to assume, was a temple, for in those days the chemists and the smith's work was regarded as being sacred. These buildings were similar to ruins which had been discovered in India, and presumably were constructed by the same race.

The great Zimbabwe ruins do not show two buildings in the fashion of other ruins in Rhodesia and Prof. Frobenius is of opinion that the main building in this case was a temple, built by the Indians who had settled in the country, the construction being similar to the Indian ruins referred to.

He now draw a word-picture of an archaic civilisation which arose in India, spread to South-East Africa, and continued north. There was a continual drift from India towards the north-west and towards the sea. Various circumstances accounted for the spreading towards the centre of Africa of this civilisation, but in the north-west there are no ruins or other indications to suggest that the drift continued farther than the centre.

With regard to there being any anatomical reasons for considering that the prisoners of the old civilisation settled in these countries, and are the ancestors of the races now living. Prof. Frobenius said that it was very difficult to judge by the study of the body Outsiders who settled, this was almost invariably the case, although the Jews, probably by reason of their wandering about and never staying in one place more than a few hundred years. had escaped it. Also, in those days pioneers did not take their womenfolk with them on their journeys, and when they made a new country their home, married the women of the race amongst whom they had settled.

In Indian civilisation, he was sure, lay the answer to the riddles. He could not give a date of the construction of the ruins, but he thought it was probably many years after the Indians had come to the country. This period would be at least 5,000 B.C. and probably earlier. —Free Press.

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SCHNEIDER TROPHY

—:o:—

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Annapolis.—America has definitely decided to compete for the Schneider Trophy. The Naval Academy announces that Lieut. Alford Williams, mercury-racer, is leaving for England to participate in the race. Lt. Williams is backed by private individuals, and the Navy Department is not officially concerned. Lt. Williams' friends predict that he will attain the speed of 400 miles hour.—Reuter.

JEWS ASSAULTED

—:o:—

WAILING WALL INCIDENT SEQUEL

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Jerusalem.—Minor assaults occurred of individual Jews during the weekend following the Wailing Wall incident but all is now quiet. The All-Palestine Pro-Wailing Wall Committee has issued manifesto protesting against the recent alleged infringements of the "satus quo" by Muslims and asking for the Wall to be returned to the Jews.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

—:o:—

GLEANINGS FROM REPORT FOR 1928

The annual convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees on the successful graduates of the past academic year will take place to-day, H. E Sir Frederick Sykes, the Chancellor, presiding.

A report has been prepared by Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, Registrar of the University, giving details of the work of the University during the year, and it will be submitted to the meeting. It throws light, on the slow progress of secondary education in the Presidency during the last five years. In 1925 the number of registered high schools in the Presidency was 270 and the number of candidates sent up by them for the School-Leaving Examination and the number of passes respectively were 8,924 and 4,547. The numbers increased in 1929 as follows: Number of schools 322, number of candidates 12,044 and number of passes 9,191. The question of the revision of the curricula for the S. L. Examination was brought several times under the consideration of the School-Leaving Examination Board, but the final decision was deferred till the formation of the Academic Council under the new University Act. During the last 11 years the total amount paid into the general fund of the University on account of this examination was nearly Rs 2,97,914, the average annual contribution being Rs. 27,083.

Of the successful Matriculation candidates at the last examination 320 were ladies, of whom 182 were Hindus, 65 Indian Christians, 66 Parsis, 2 Mahomedan and 5 Jews.

The report also gives details of the results of the various examinations held during the year and mentions that in all 120 awards were given, including University scholarships, prizes, medals and fellowships.

The University has been offered a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 towards establishing a college of technology, and the acceptance of the offer is under the consideration of the Syndicate.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY ACT.

As soon as the University Act (Act IV of 1928) received the assent of the Viceroy, the Syndicate took steps to draft Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations as required by Section 44 (5) of the Act, finished their labours in early January and submitted the draft Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations for the approval of the Chancellor. They received the approval of the Chancellor on the 22nd January 1929 and the Act came into operation on the 24th idem. As a result an election of Fellows was held on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote..

CHANGE OF OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sykes became the Chancellor in place of Sir Leslie Wilson, who vacated his office on the 8th December 1928. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., was appointed to be the Vice-Chancellor in place of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.D., whose term of office expired on the 28th of March 1929 after twelve years of continuous devoted service in the cause of the University. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Syndicate expressing their appreciation of Sir Chimanlal's services:

"The Syndicate place on record their appreciation of the eminent services of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad as Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1917 to 1929."

UNIVERSITY FOREIGN INFORMATION BUREAU.

During the year 1928-29, the Bureau received 1,868 enquiries in writing regarding the various courses of studies abroad as against 1,310 in the previous year and there were 1,099 enquiries by personal visits as against 927 in 1927-28. The number of documents containing the prospectuses and regulations relating to institutions in the United Kingdom, America and Germany issued from the office of the Bureau during 1028-29 totalled 1,417 as against 1,038 in 1927-28 and the number of students who applied for them rose from 927 in 1927-28 to 1,200 in 1928-29. During the year under report, 71 students applied through this Bureau for admission to various British universities and other educational institutions.

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LONDON TOPICS

—:o:—

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW ON EGYPTIAN TREATY

(By SUDER KABADI).

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

MEANING OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

It was a terrible weather at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead on Sunday where 50,000 scouts have gathered for the great Jamboree representing all the nations of the world, but it was a great day in the history of the world as there stood side by side, at great masses services of thankgiving, scouts of nations who were enemies fifteen years ago. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Bourne conducted the Service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said "twenty years ago a soldier dreamed a dream. From his boyhood he had rejoiced in the life of a Scout. In many adventures he had found that it quickened the mind and braced the will and made men good comrades. His dream was that the spirit of the good scout might make the boys of his own nation healthy, happy, and helpful, and fit them for loyal service to their country and their God. To-day, "Behold, this dreamer cometh,' and he comes not alone, but with a comradeship of nearly two million boys belonging to forty-one countries. His dream has become one of the great realities of the world. How deeply must his heart be moved as he remembers the little campe of a score of boys at Brownsea Island when he first tried to make his dream come true, and contrasts it with this vast camp of fifty thousand and thinks of his two million Scouts in every quarter of the globe. It is impossible to forget that on this very day fifteen years ago this realm was drawn into the Great War, which for four years darkened the earth: God forbid that I should recall the bitter memories of that awful time. I only speak of it because to-day we see coming forth from its shadow this great army of the youth of all nations pledged to the spirit of peace and goodwill among men. Here is a power without which treaties and Leagues are of little avail. It is a power of the spirit. It passes into you and lays hold of you through the instinct of comradeship one with another. You are learning it when you see boys of many nations and many languages wearing the same Scouts' uniform and obeying the same Scout Law, and when around the camp fire you meet together. In future days, when you have become citizens of your various countries, you will remember and know that in spite of any differences which may arise you are all brothers. Yet if war is to be banished, is there anything that can take the place of the appeal it has made for centuries, not least in the heart of youth, to the spirit of adventure and the splendour of self-sacrifice? Can these great qualities be found along the ways to peace? Your movement is giving the answer."

The Prince of Wales witnessed from the Royal Box in the rally ground on Saturday afternoon the thrilling march past by the youth. Before addressing he read the following message from the King, whom he represented:—

"I heartily welcome the Boy Scouts who have travelled from their homes, far distant in the British Empire and in many foreign lands, for the coming-of-age of the Boy Scout Movement. This is a unique assemblage, representative of the youth of all the great nations of the world, and I ask them to remember that it is chiefly upon the coming generation that the future peace of the world depends.

I warmly thank all those taking part in the Jamboree for their kind message and trust they will thoroughly enjoy their stay in this country and carry away with them happy and beneficial experiences. I am keenly disappointed that it is impossible for me to be present on this memorable occasion, but I am glad that my eldest son is with you all as my representative.

It gives me great pleasure to mark this signal event in your history by conferring a peerage on the Chief Scout. Ever since its inception he has been the mainspring of this great adventure, from its small and almost humble beginnings until to-day, when you number nearly 2,000,000 in your ranks. This recognition of his valuable services to the cause will be welcomed by all who realise the importance of training the world's youth both in mind and body. At the same time I am aware that the splendid achievement of this ennobling organisation would not have been possible without the zealous and whole-hearted support given to the Chief Scout by his principal officers.

I wish God-speed to you all. May the Boy Scout movement go from strength to strength in development and prosperity."

The Prince of Wales said "I am very glad to have been able to come up to the Jamboree and spend 24 hours in camp with you, and to have seen so many contingents from abroad and from British countries overseas. I have travelled a good deal, and have seen Boys Scouts in every corner of the globe. It is a very striking thing that the movement which started in this country should since have spread to foreign countries as well. I remember, for example, seeing a parade of Boy Scouts as far away as Chile, and this Jamboree proves that the idea which lies behind the movement is a really big one. Scouting does more than give training in all sorts of useful crafts. You are all able to be together from all sorts of countries without distinction of class or creed. Over 8,000 scouts from Great Britain visited foreign countries in 1928. Every day the scout movement is growing, and when you come into close touch, as you are doing on this occasion, you are able to appreciate the other fellow's point of view, even when it differs from your own. I think the scout movement is a wonderful thing, and does much for the development of peace and goodwill between nations of the world in the place of selfishness and antagonism."

"To you scouts I say stick to scouting and make yourselves as efficient as you can. Be good friends with your brother scouts of other countries and when you are older do not forget the comradeship of your scouting days."

A pleasant surprise was created when it was announced that Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, one of the senior members of the banking firm of Kuhn Leeb and Co. had handed to the Prince a cheque for £10,000 to establish a fund to be utilised by the Boy Scouts' Association of Great Britain at the discretion of the Chief Scout for the promotion of international friendship among boys.

The Chief Scout opened the fifth International Conference of Scout Leaders on Wednesday. Mr. Schubert read a message from Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League of Nations, who in wishing success to the movement said, "the direction in which the organisation has developed during the last ten years is one of the most happy signs of the growth of the new spirit for a far vision in human affairs. I can assure you that we in Geneva will be glad to lend you any assistance within our power to further your high object. I am convinced that the world Jamboree camp, which unites youth from all parts of the world, will help to promulgate widely and effectively the true aims of the Scout movement, and especially to lay the spiritual foundation of the structure of peace that is being slowly and laboriously erected at Geneva by the united efforts of all the nations you represent."

President Hoover in a letter to the Conference said "I hope that you will express on my behalf the appreciation the whole of America has for the magnificent contribution to the development of our youth. The assembling of 50,000 young men and boys from 70 different races and nationalities in goodfellowship without competition, and the self-discipline which makes this possible, are in themselves without precedent and constitute, I trust, an augury for the development of common ideas and friendship among nations."

I. L. P. SUMMER SCHOOL.

Nearly 80 students were present at the annual I. L. P. Summer School held this year at Digswell Park. It assembled on Saturday last with the usual social gathering and internationalism was represented by students from Germany, Austria, America and China. Jimmi Maxton, M.P. the Chairman of the I. L. P. delivered the opening lecture on Sunday morning and among the "students" assembled could be seen George Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Maxton felt that the I. L. P. Movement was at a crucial period in its history and a rapid though underserved electoral success had given it a tremendous political power. The Chairman thought that there was a tendency to lose the fighting, missionary spirit of the early days and to wait for the gods to send all the good thing they desired. For six years the I. L. P. had been trying to get the Labour Party to accept the view of socialism in our time but they were as far off doing so as ever, and the fact that a Labour Government had accepted office had put further back still their possible acceptance of that view. The I. L. P., therefore, was not prepared to wait for centuries for socialism nor to wade through blood to a better social order. And yet if they examined the policy of the present government they would be depressed about the realisation of their hopes.

"Has any human being benefited" asked Mr. Maxton, "by the fact that there has been a labour government in office during the past two months? I can think of nobody except the murderers—who were reprieved."

The School was addressed by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Simon, the Liberal M.P. Though G.B.S. did not tell his audience that they were too far "to the Left" or "to extreme," he did not fail to suggest that no Ginger Group would prove effective until it had learnt the real art of creative criticism.

The departure of G. B. S. created an amusing scene. He was faced with a veritable barrage of eager photographers with their cameras taking one of the world's most famous men. Then the press camera came on the scene and photographed the whole group—the star and the satellites.

Apart from lectures and study groups, students spent their time in various recreations, the more favourite being, singing, dancing and tennis.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

The publication of the correspondence that has lately passed between the Foreign Office and Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, forcing an official record of the proposals upon which they have agreed for the future relations of Great Britain and Egypt has given an opportunity to the die-hard Imperialists to raise a cry of "British Interest in danger" and calling the proposals as a cowardly surrender of Britain's duty towards Egypt.

Lord Brentford (Sir William Joynson-Hicks) said "I am almost glad that the Socialist Government have so soon come out in their true colours. They waited until Parliament had risen for the holidays, and then they announced the complete surrender of our position in Egypt. 'Govern or get out,' said Roosevelt, and the British Government prefer to get out. No wonder they sacrificed Lord Lloyd. He at least would not have consented to such a betrayal. As an Englishman I decline to be bound by an act fraught with so much danger to the Empire especially as I am certain that it has not the support of a majority of the people".

Sir Austen Chamberlain (former Foreign Secretary) addressing at the Ulster Reform Club Luncheon said he was wholly in favour of a treaty of alliance with Egypt. In a large measure the proposed treaty followed proposals he had negotiated with Sarwat Pasha, but which, owing to the attitude of the Popular party in Egypt, he was unable to carry to fruition. The late Government thought and said they had gone to the limits of safe concessions. Mr. Henderson said the same thing.

He reserved final judgment, Sir Austen said, but he confessed to some apprehension at the prospect of the early removal of British troops from the neighbourhood of Cairo and from the city of Alexandria. The wording of some of the clauses of the proposed treaty required very careful examination. He hoped the Government would be willing to treat the great issue in a non-party spirit, and without amour propre to hear any suggestions made in good faith to help them in a difficult task. He wished to approach the question in the most friendly spirit and in the earnest desire to frame a national policy which should meet with acceptance by all parties.

BERNARD SHAW SPEAKS OUT.

In reply to Lord Brentford's statement, Mr. Bernard Shaw said that Lord Brentford's remarks seemed to be the usual party ones. "They do not seem to me to have any particular meaning. They are the kind of remarks that appear to be made invariably by a sort of party etiquette. I do not know exactly what to say about this utterance. Of course, a great many Englishmen are under the impression that Egypt belongs to England. Similarly, they are mostly under the impression that the whole earth belongs to this country".

"Ignoring this fallacy, the only thing I deplore is that the Suez Canal should be guarded by specifically British military forces. Obviously, it and all other world communications should be taken care of by League of Nations. There are Germans on the Kiel Canal and British on the Suez, and so on. All these places should be kept for world traffic by International forces.

"Sooner or later the League of Nations will have to be given some real power by equipping it with a military or police force. It would be a good beginning to give the League control of these communications."

The terms for a treaty offered by the British Government, which the Egyptian Premier is now carrying back to Egypt, include the following points:—

"The military occupation of Egypt by British forces is terminated, but British troops are to occupy localities bordering the Suez Canal.

"An alliance is established between Great Britain and Egypt, with mutual assistance in co-operation in foreign policy and mutual assistance in case of war.

"Egyptian legislation is to be applied to foreigners, and the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts is to be transferred to the Mixed Tribunals.

"The status of the Sudan remains as it is, but a battalion of Egyptian troops is to return there.

"Ambassadors are to be exchanged, and Great Britain is to support Egypt's entry to the League of Nations."

HOME TRUTHS FOR LABOUR PARTY.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the London Branch of the Indian National Congress to Mr. C. T. Cramp who recently spoke on "Democracy and Dictatorship" at a meeting organised by the Polish Socialist Party at Warsaw:—

Dear Sir,—A part of your speech given in heavy block type by the "Daily Herald" runs as under:—

"No people could progress without independence, and no government could rule permanently against a parliament or without a parliament. Such a government was inconceivable in Britain."

Then you say a lot about Russia and Italy and your other colleagues are reported to have said a lot about the Polish dictatorship.

At a meeting of the London branch of the Indian National Congress we discussed this speech of yours, and we must say that unless your British Labour Party and the so-called British Socialists intend an immediate and radical change in your opinions and policy, we are astounded at your effrontery in preaching to the people of Europe about "independence and dictatorship" and then quietly following in the British Empire a policy of ruthless dictatorship and suppression of independence of others.

We in India have known that while other parts of the world outside the British Empire have developed socially educationally, economically and politically, we in India have been kept back in all departments of life.

While you preach this doctrine to others, you and the Labour Party and Labour Government inside the British Empire, are barefacedly ready to carry out the inhuman system of depriving Indians, Africans, Egyptians and Chinamen of their independence.

You say that it is "inconceivable in Britain" that a government should rule the country permanently against a parliament or without a parliament. Are you not aware how British intrigue has suspended the Egyptian Parliament? Are you not aware how British imperialist intrigue has thwarted the aims and wishes of the people of China?

However, leaving these other problems aside, are you not aware that in India 97 per cent. of the population are left without any parliamentary franchise, and what is even given to the other 3 per cent. is not only no parliament, but a blot and a disgrace upon the name of parliament. It is this disgraceful system of pretended parliament that is to be strengthened by the Simon Commission, which the late Government would never have dared to put into operation but for the most treacherous co-operation of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

Do we Indians understand that your British Labour Party and British Labour Government and you who pose as Socialists in Great Britain are fully aware of the evils, first, of depriving the people of independence; secondly, of ruling a country against the declared wishes of a local parliament, and that with this full knowledge you, the Labour movement of Great Britain, are prepared to continually practise all these outrages upon the people of our country?

We do not desire you to set aside our letter with the air of an offended person, because we want you to realise that if you were governed by another nationality your feelings and your expressions would be just as bitter as ours, if not worse. We wish you to realise that after having delivered this great speech to the great applause of the Socialists of the world, it is now incumbent upon you to give India an explanation of the attitude of British Labour members towards our oppressed, ill-treated and down-trodden country.—We remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
Hon. Secretary, Indian National Congress, London Committee.

MARATHA-AIKYECHHU SABHA

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have recognised the Maratha-Aikyechhu Sabha as a committee authorised to assist Government in recruitment to public services. This committee, like others of its kind, will get into touch with officers who have powers to make appointments and bring to their notice the names of deserving members of the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward communities other than the Maratha communities whose cases are already provided for by the Maratha Educational Conference.

CELEBRATE JANMASTAMI AT DWARKA

—:o:—

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES MAKE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Dwarka—the Capital City of the Kingdom of Great Lord Krishna and a Station on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway approachable via Wadhwan Junction on the B.B. and C.I. Ry. will shortly be the scene of great stir and bustle on the occasion of the Janmastmi Fair which comes off on the 28th instant. As the date of the month synchronises with that of the week—of course a rare occurrence—greater importance and attraction attach to the occasion and the influx of devotees is expected to be greater than the previous year.

When this place was not linked by Railway the journey from Jamnagar to Dwarka—a distance of about 80 miles—had to be covered by means of country carts which naturally entailed unpunctuality, hardship and heavy expenses. But these trouble have passed out of existence on account of an all-rail-route and the rush of pilgrims is getting greater and greater year by year which necessitates the careful organisation of transport to make the pilgrimage as comfortable and attractive as possible.

A dining car with orthodox catering under high class Brahmin management has been arranged to run daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka to supply fresh refreshment in neat environs at a scheduled rate especially for the convenience of those undergoing long journey covering over days at a stretch. Further to look to the proper accommodation of pilgrims during such heavy rush of traffic the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway authorities detail the Publicity Staff whose function it is to make the journey of the pilgrims as comfortable and happy as possible.

WANTED RADICAL CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORDER

(Continued from page 12).

were dragged to the front to be slaughtered the old, the unfit and the disabled who were left at home including the women folk were able not only to keep going the whole economic machinery, not only the supply of the wants of themselves and of those who are fighting for them in the fields but to produce in addition to this that horribly large amount of shell and powder which was to be wasted in smoke to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds on the frontiers for the nefarious object of killing their fellow men. Here are large potentialities for the new economic order with which we propose to work. If men working under the motive of service who are relatively less efficient could produce enough for the discharge not only of the normal functions of society but for the abnormal functions which war involves and all that the fighting countries require and more, if under the impetus of service they could do that, surely in times of peace, if we had the same impetus, i.e. if they were conscripted for the purpose of satisfying our economic wants in times of peace, we shall not be doing any thing unrighteous, we would not be trampling upon the liberties of individuals. This would be conscription for a more righteous purpose than conscription for war. If you suggest this in a capitalistic and an individualistic order of society such as that in which we are living to-day the whole world will resound with the cry "You are trampling on the liberties of the individual." If this should be so, I do not know how to characterise true liberty. It would going too far from my present topic if I attempt to digress into the suggestion. True liberty may lie in the service of all our fellow men in obedience to a higher law—not the law of your country but the law of your conscience.

LABOUR IS SERVICE OF GOD.

Compulsory conscription of Labour in times of peace is a suggestiin that has been put forward by some. I do not want to dwell on it. But there is one thing which we need most to realise. If we are hoping for and looking forward to a better social and economic order, then we must begin it at the beginning. We must look to our schools and colleges and even to our homes where the education of the child begins. It is the younger generation that we must take hold of. There is one simple truth which may revolutionise human life and that is that all labour is labour for God, that all labour is service of our fellow men and it is because service of our fellowmen, it is labour for God. But this truth is not recognized in our Industries. Service is looked upon as drudgery so far as labourers are concerned. It is looked upon as an opportunity for profit so far as the wealthier classes are concerned. Let us realise that even the man who works in a factory is performing social service. He is producing or helping to produce commodities which will be used by his fellow men. The wages that he receives are an inadequate remuneration for the service he performs. Let us each work with the spirit of service and let this spirit of service find deep roots in the rising generation. Let us them that they are being educated not in order that they may be efficient to work as captains of industry or as labourers who may serve as tools under these captains of industry or efficient as citizens who will promote the purposes of our Imperialist Governments. Our educational system is to make us efficient in the larger sense, to make us fit for living that fuller life which is our heritage, our promise.

REMOVING INEQUALITIES IN SOCIETY

AWAY WITH OLD MONOPOLY

1000 "DEPRESSED" CLASS MEMBERS INVESTED WITH GAYATRI

On Tuesday morning, about 1,000 members of the Depressed Classes were invested with *Gayatri* (the sacred thread generally put on by the higher classes) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha (Social Equality League). Besides those, who were invested with the sacred thread, a large number of friends and sympathisers of the League were present.

The sacrificial fire was lit and as each member of the congregation was given the thread, the significance of the thread was explained to him by Mr. D. V. Naik, the Vice-President of the League, who acted as the *Acharya*.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan and Mr. N.V. Khandke then addressed the gathering and said that the League, which stood for equal opportunities for all, started, two years ago, this movement giving sacred thread to all Hindus, irrespective of their castes. It was started to break the centuries old monopoly of a few higher class people. The so-called sacred thread, they said, had been long considered to be the mark of distinction of high classes and with the investiture of the same to all persons, there had been set on foot a systematic propaganda against the movement, in the Presidency of Bombay, particularly in the Konkan. But fortunately the efforts of the League had been bearing fruit in removing inequalities in society. The movement had received the blessings of several great men and Hindu scholars. They did not confine their activities to the City of Bombay but were carrying the message of equality to all parts of the Presidency. It was the aim of the League to make all people assert their rights and the putting on of the sacred thread would be an incentive to them to lead healthier and cleaner lives.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN IDENTIFICATION PARADE

—:o:—

ANOTHER LAHORE UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER ON HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

Mr. Bejoy Sinha, who was arrested at Bareilly in connection with the "Conspiracy" Case was remanded to custody till September 2nd and was removed to the judicial lock-up. Mr. Sinha was produced before the Special Magistrate handcuffed.

Mr. Mehta Puranchand opposed the prayer for remand and submitted an application for bail and pointed out the serious irregularities in the identification parade held for three consecutive days from the 14th. After hearing the Government Advocate the Court postponed the decision on the bail application till the magistrate had gone into the police records. As regards the remand, the Court allowed a fortnight to the prosecution to finish the identification parade and ordered his trial also should commence along with the others in the conspiracy case on September 2nd. The accused next put in a written application bringing to the notice of the Court the irregularities in the identification parade held already.

Mr. Bejoy Sinha as on hunger-strike ever since his arrest.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE APPEAL

—:o:—

FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER 2

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

The appeal of the Assembly Bomb Case has been fixed for September 2. —Free Press.

THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA

(Continued from page 6).

tish Guiana: the same is true of Trinidad and Jamaica. On the whole this relationship of mutual regard without much intermingling is healthy at the present time; for both peoples Indian and African alike have found their own individuality. They have to realise themselves as important factors in the racial grouping of mankind.

This friendliness of proximity depends to a very great extent upon there being no clash on a large scale of economic interests. Hitherto, in all the countries where I have been, while engaged in the work and service of Indians overseas, I have been thankful to find that the situation when analyzed did not lead up to an economic conflict.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

But this after all is a negative outlook. Something which more positive is obviously needed. There should be the possibility of the leaders of each community meeting regularly in natural and informal ways, in order to relieve any hardships which may have occurred on either side, and also immediately to prevent purely selfish interests arising, which might destroy racial harmony.

"PARALLEL" LABOUR UNIONS

When asked in certain countries whether I would desire in Trade Union Labour matters complete amalgamation between Indian and African Unions, I was inclined to deprecate this as likely to lead to a clash sooner or later. On the other hand, I encouraged in every direction the organising of what were called 'parallel Unions, that is to say, Indian and African Trade Unions which were distinct in organization, but all the while working side by side on parallel lines. This word 'parallel', represents what my own experience has taught me to believe to be the most natural and practical course. I have also found that the Indian leaders on the one hand and the African leaders on the other hand are not only relieved, but also satisfied, with this programme of parallel interests and occupations.

POSSIBLE FRICTION.

In British Guiana the one point where a certain amount of friction might arise in the future is with regard to education. The teaching profession in this colony has become almost a monopoly of the African people, they make admirable teachers and their educated women are motherly and kind towards the infants in the primary schools. Yet, it is obvious that if true parallel relations are to be observed there is likely to be a far larger Indian claim on the educational side than at present exists. It appears to me that this increase will in no way be resented, provided the two communities, through their leaders, understand the position thoroughly, and agree beforehand with regard to the main principle.

A further point of friction is likely to arise with regard to the teaching of Hindi in British Guiana, as a compulsory subject for all Indian children. The African who has no language except English, is not unlikely to resent public money being spent on what may be regarded as a foreign language. But here again mutual explanation and discussion will make it clear that the teaching of Hindi to all Indian children is a matter of life and death for the Indian community and cannot in any sense whatever be regarded as a mere luxury. When I came to the colony, though this position with regard to the compulsory teaching of Hindi to the Indian children was misunderstood, I also found that, when the subject was properly explained, no one was more ready to sympathise with the Indian position than the leading African members.

Thus, if I am asked the question whether a new and lamentable form of race feeling is likely to arise between the African and Indian in the areas of the world where they are bound to meet, I would answer, that there is no natural animosity, and no idea whatever at present except that of friendly relationship. But it would seem to me that the welfare of humanity demands the most careful consideration of all economic and other questions where the two races are concerned in order to avoid disaster in the future.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 21:92

WANTED RADICAL CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORDER

Prof. Wadia Exposes Myth of "Sacredness" of Private Property

Prof. Wadia, speaking under the auspices of the Labour College on Saturday last, in the Prarthana Samaj, said that he was not going to talk of the present unrest in Bombay because to him these trouble were only the beginnings of a larger movement which prevails and dominates the whole world, a movement of unrest which is likely to prevail as long as the economic organisation introduced in the beginning of the nineteenth century and which we call capitalism continues in the world. The War itself was an outcome of that unrighteous economic order. I do not hesitate to call it unrighteous economic organisation which the beginning of the 19th century introduced into the world; and since the War the relations between Capital and Labour have become more acute than ever. We, in India, are repeating the history of the mid-Victorian times at present, so far as our relations of Capital and Labour are concerned. And if things continue on the same lines as they do to-day, probably we shall go through all the sufferings and all the struggles without endeavouring to profit by the lessons which the history of the European struggle has left behind it during the last seventy years." The lectures expressed the view that small concessions "were not going to solve the labour problem or to put an end to the Labour Unrest in the larger sense."

WHAT IS LABOUR UNREST?

Proceeding, the lecturer said that labour unrest was not merely a struggle for higher wages, or shorter hours of work. "It is not merely a struggle" he said for improving the conditions under which the labourers work. There is a much larger issue behind it. Labour is becoming self-conscious during the last seventy or eighty years. It is becoming aware of its own worth as the labour of human beings. Labour, in other words, is asserting its claim to be regarded as human. The whole trend of the capitalistic regime of the industrial era has been to degrade labour to the position of tools or instruments. It may be attributed to the use of machinery or it may be attributed to something else. I do not, for a moment, imply that machinery necessarily tends to degrade man to its own level. But that has been the actual influence of the use of machinery so far as labour is concerned. It has definitely tended to degrade labour to the position of a commodity which can be bought and sold in the market with a price, which can be used so long as there is a use for it and discarded when there is no use for it. Capitalism has definitely degraded labour to the position of a machine and labour is now becoming self-conscious. It is realising its human potentialities. All these strikes and struggles that we see around us during the past seventy years are an indication of a growing desire on the part of labour to assert its claims. It has a right to live and we know what the right to life means for a human being. It is not simply a right to live on the biological level as animals. It is the right to live that full and rich life which is the heritage of us all as impressed with the divine impress, as Children of God. That is what labour is after and that is what Labour Unrest ultimately involves. It is a growing endeavour on the part of the millions who have been hitherto looked upon as tools or implements to assert their claim to a place in the social organism as citizens, as men who have a claim to enjoy all those opportunities for a full life which our modern economic organisation so far has secured only for the relatively few. And, therefore, this Labour Unrest in not going to end so long as the present economic order survives, and so long as it is possible for a few men to own all and leave the millions without any possession or property.

"SACREDNESS" OF PROPERTY RIGHTS!

We talk of the sacredness of property rights and the law defines those property rights. We do not realise that the property rights which are thus regarded as sacred are only the property rights enjoyed by the comparatively few. For the rest they have nothing that they can call their own, not the house that they live in, or the instruments or tools with which they work as artisans or craftsmen, Not even sometimes for the bare necessaries of life for which they are dependent on the mercy of others. Property to-day means not merely a mode for self-expression, or not merely an opportunity for social service. These are the bases on which you can defend property rights. But property rights to-day mean opportunities to oppress your fellow-men, to degrade them to the level of tools, to deny to them those very rights to live which they themselves claim to enjoy to the full. It is therefore I say that so long as the present order lasts, so long labour unrest is not going to end. You may have your conciliation boards and you may have your organised trade unions and you may have your minimum wage laws. They are not going to put an end to that larger conflict which underlies our economic organisation to-day. They are patchwork much as the relief of poverty by means of charity organisation is a patchwork.

The programme which the British Labour Party and the Conference of Anglican Bishops held at Lambeth, both issued during the course of the War laid down one principle in their programme and that is that the economic order towards which they were working was an order in which the minimum subsistence of life was to be guaranteed to every individual, sick or healthy, employed or unemployed, so that no man shall have to look with anxiety to the next day for his bread. This goal is there both in the programme of the British Labour Party and in the Lambeth Conference. Well, when you speak of a guaranteed minimum of subsistence of every individual you are definitely implying a radical change in the economic organisation of society under which you are living to-day.

RADICAL CHANGE IN SOCIAL ORDER WANTED.

It means is that if our spiritual potentialities are to be developed then we must be saved from the worries and anxieties of finding our daily bread. If the social and economic order under which we are living makes this impossible then what else is there before us to do except to try and see that society is better adjusted to that ideal? That is God's kingdom. It is not something to be sought for far away in the Heavens and in the distant future. It is something for which we are working all of us to-day from moment to moment—a change in our social and economic and political order of a character which will enable each individual human being to realise the highest and the best that is in him. That is God's kingdom. And, if in our efforts towards the realisation of this kingdom, it is necessary that we should abolish or modify the present economic order, that we should so change it as to make it better suited for the realisation of our purpose, then, there is no reason why those of us who can think and see clearly should not advocate a better order than that under which we are living to-day. There have been people who have gone much farther. There have been people who have pointed out that during the War whilst millions

(Continued on page 11.)

WINNERS OF VARSITY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The University Football Tournament was won by Grant Medical College team for the second year in succession. The group photo shows: (standing) Badar, Hamid, Jirge, Deshpande, Sardar, Sarkar. (Sitting): Mazvello, Bahadur, Hoodbhoy, Naidu, Kulkarni.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS WITHOUT TICKETS.

—:o:—

SHOULD THEY BE FORCIBLY EJECTED?

ALLAHABAD MAGISTRATE'S "NO" CONFIRMED.

The recent findings of the Allahabad Railway Special Magistrate that a passenger travelling without ticket cannot forcibly be ejected from a railway compartment by railway servants is reported to have caused certain amount of sensation in railway circles.

Lately, a constable travelling without ticket was, it is alleged, turned out by crewman. On leaving the train, the constable hastened to the booking office and securing a ticket, attempted to board the train. The train having begun to move, the constable's foot slipped off, when he was caught between the rails with the result that his left hand was cut off and the right leg crushed. He died subsequently in hospital.

The Railway Magistrate appears to feel strengthened in his views about the forcible ejectment of passengers by this accident and thinks the Railways Act has purposely withheld such a power with a view to avoid accidents. In view of the importance of the subject and as the railways are exposed to risks of heavy compensation in case of accidents, the Railway Magistrate has taken steps to refer the matter to the Railway Board.—Free Press.

KING OF HEDJAZ THANKS SHAH

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Teheran.—In reply to the Shahs' and the Premier's telegrams of recognition the King of Hedjaz has telegraphed cordial thanks to the Shah hoping for a stronger friendshop in future between the two countries.—Reuter.

SIR J. SALMOND AS CHIEF OF AIR STAFF

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond succeeds Sir Hugh Trenchard as Chief of the Air Staff on January 1st 1930.—Reuter.

MAHARANI OF BHARATPUR DEAD.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The death occurred of the Maharani of Bharatpur last night at her Simla residence. Her body has been taken to Bharatpur for cremation.—A. P.

BRILLIANT BARITONE IN IN BOMBAY

In addition to the excellence of the "movies" was the first appearance in Bombay of Signor Riccado, the famous Italian Baritone late of Berardi's Opera Co. Rome. His first number of "The Two Grenadiers" (Schumann), which lends itself to emphasise the quality of this singer's voice. Though the house was full almost to its capacity, his delivery, articulation and roundness of tone was heard clearly in all parts of the auditorium and the concluding bars, in the theme of the "Marseillese," whetted the audience's appetite and was deservedly applauded.

His next item was the humorous song "Largo al Factotum," from Rossini's masterpiece, the "Barber of Seville." Despite the fact that it was sung in Italian the audience seemed to immediately "sense" the hidden humour and appreciated the difficulties that were so easily overcome by the cultured artiste, so much so that from all parts of the crowded house came one spontaneous roar of demand for an encore. Signor Riccardo affably responded with Gounod's "Vulcan's Song" from "Philemon and Baucis." In this he seemed to excel, giving those who have an ear for music a clear example of classical operatic singing—so rarely heard, alas, in India. We understand that from to-day, Signor Riccardo will sing in English, Italian and Russian, and our readers will be wise not to miss paying a visit to the Empire if only to hear this singer.

SIR P. THAKURDAS & BANKING ENQUIRY

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Vice-Chairman of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, met the members of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee this afternoon and discussed with them the scope of Provincial Committees and the lines on which they should proceed.—Free Press.

"BIG BROTHER" ARRIVES AT CAPETOWN

—:o:—

ALLOWED TO LAND ON CONDITION

NOT TO STAY LONGER THAN THREE WEEKS IN THE UNION

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

According to private advices, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who arrived at Cape Town yesterday by the s.s. "Karapara," was at first prevented by the Immigration authorities from landing there. Subsequently, however, on the Maulana undertaking not to stay in the Union longer than three weeks, he was allowed to disembark.—A. P.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT AMRAOT

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Aug. 20.

A well-attended public meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the Prophet's Day was held on 18th inst. when Mr. Mohammed Sharfuddin, M.L.C. presided. Many fine speeches on the life of Prophet Mahomed were made by prominent Muslim and Hindu speakers. The meeting was a great success.

RECENT JUTE STRIKE

—:o:—

LOSS OF 19-1/2 LAKHS OF RUPEES IN WAGES.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

It is calculated that up to August 17, 38 out of the 54 mills in 24-Parganas, four out of 14 in Hooghly and none of the 17 in Howrah were affected involving 158,000 out of 326,000 operatives. The total working days lost are 1,725,000 and the loss of wages is approximately 19-1/2 lakhs of rupees calculated at Rs. 2 per working day per mill-hand; it will thus take at least 3-1/2 years to make good all this loss on the terms of settlement arrived at.—A. P.

ATTACK ON FOUNDER OF ARYA SAMAJ

—:o:—

Gandhiji Condemns Sanatanist Paper's Suicidal Propaganda

o LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

Condemning the articles written by one Sanatanist attacking the personal character of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in the latest issue of the Hindi "Navajivan."

"Because I often write these days for the Hindi "Nava Jiwan," extracts considered worth my notice from Hindi papers are put before me. Out of such, there are two papers; one that of Arya Samaj fold and the other one of Sanatanist. The latter contains a bitter indecent and obscene description of Maharaj Dayanand Swami.

"The trend of expression used and attacks made on Swamiji do not befit any religious or responsible paper. I cannot say whether this paper commands any respect of the public or not. To me it appears it does not. I believe the attack on Swamiji, being made out of some mean and selfish motive, and is so untruthful and couched in such an unparliamentary language. The bitterness of these articles makes me think that they have been written at th instigation of the C.I.D. Police.

Continuing, Mahatmaji advises the Hindu Mahasabha to check the progress of such papers, and concludes by paying a tribute to Swami Dayanand for his high and lofty character and suggests to the Arya Samajists to ignore such writings.—Free Press.

INDIA-ENGLAND TEST MATCH?

—:o:—

Indian Team to Tour England in 1932

M.C.C.'S VISIT FOR NEXT YEAR CONFIRMED

LONDON, Aug. 19.

A meeting of the London Control of Cricket, India and prominent members of the M.C.C. has confirmed the arrangements whereby the M.C.C. shall try to send a strong team to India in 1930, and also the Indian tour of England in 1932. The latter has been confirmed by the Imperial Conference. It is expected that India will meet all counties and possibly play a Test Match. It is not yet decided whether it should be All Indian or partly European team.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA

—:o:—

Eastern Essex Opens Her Winning Account

Holiday-makers found the sport of an interesting order at Poona yesterday, but it was hardly so profitable. It threatened rain, but the weather kept fine and the going while on the soft side, ensured good racing.

There were a few well backed winners, but among those who disappointed were Corby, Qui Vive and Jurwa.

Bence continues to win races for his patrons. He took the nicely endowed Sandhurst Plate with Eastern Essex, a good looking filly, who carried the livery of Mr. A. S. Tyebjee. It was an impressive success and this daughter of Essexford must be seen to advantage again.

The next best prize fell to Moun tArgos, owned by Mr. Shantidas Askuran and as the gelding was well supported it was a very popular victory.

Vita obviously carried the stable's confidence in the Satara Plate, Division I, for he won very convincingly leaving behind the form shown in a previous race when he failed dismally.

Eastern Essex carrying Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's colours easily disposed of the opposition in the Sandhurst Plate where she was a strong fancy. Morris earl ysecured a good position on the filly and maintained it to the end despite a vigorous effort on the part of Santock's rider. Corbyn's display was frankly disappointing for at no stage of the race did Mr. Pine's chestnut strike one as a possibility.

Bowley was seen to great advantage in the Ascot Plate where he was astride the favourite Mount Argos. The gelding scored decisively after being a bit outpaced in the early stages. Restoration ran sufficiently well to indicate that he is striking form again while The Sloat made it plain that he is going to win a race shortly.

The result of the Elphinstone Plate which was won in a common canter by Mr. Eve's Saxpence showed what remarkable improvement the son of Alen Breck has made since the last Bombay Campaign. This Freedom and Tales of Essex shared the minor berths but Qui Vive, an attractive filly by Prospector, did little to justify her odds.

The Egerton Handicap was noteworthy for the success of that Versatile country Bred Alli's Well who again asserted her ability to hun a good ten furlongs to the discomfiture of De Beers II and Wild Gift.

There was an engaging struggle for the Lohagaon Plate Div. I, while Amij and Garibaldi figured. The judge found it impossible to separate them and rightly declared a dead-heat. Barnett, who rode a fine race on the favourite, found it no easy task to keep off the lightly weighted Garibaldi who is in great heart just now.

Kommanur made a start to finish affair of the other division where he disposed of Mahdoor and the hard ridden Pasha. The winner looks particularly well and should do well again.

Cumberally's pony Vita registered a smart performance in the first division of the Satara Plate and won handsomely from Bahraniba. It was however an unpopular victory for this bay's previous run over a simliar course some days back was far from encouraging.

A change of jockeyship had a good deal to do with Khumayssa's success in Division II. Jurwa cut a poor sort of a figure here by running in listless fashion.

Tigris repeated a winning performance in the third division where he just got the better of a desperate bout with the even money favourite Saifuldowla.

THE SATARA PLATE.—(Div. I.).

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,250: second, Rs.

(Continued on page 7)

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